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LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1880.

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No. 2344.—Vol. L.

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N.B.—Dividends of £2 per share yearly may be relied upon, and at £16 per share it will give £12 10s. per cent. per annum. A good investment. I look for £4 per share yearly, and believe shares will rise to £30 per share before 1882.

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It would be difficult to forecast the future of this remarkable undertaking. The properties are sanguine that the profits of the past will be reproduced by history repeating !self in the future. The direct objects alined at would be the opening up the large deposits in the discovery of plumbiferous blends; the opening up of copper deposits at Sigley shaft, Cairns' shaft, Charlotte shaft, Henry's shaft, and others; the extension of £2e ochre or oxide trade; and the smelting to a regular the ores raised; and otherwise to carry out the objects of the undertaking, which will become one of the most profits le mining companies.

EXTRACT FROM STATEMENT OF GENERAL MEETING, 13th MAY, 1880.

shaft, and others; the extension of the other or oxide trade; and the smelting to a regular the ores raised; and otherwike to carry out the objects of the undertaking, which will become one of the most profitable mining companies.

EXTRACT FROM STATEMENT OF GENERAL MERILYG, 12rm MAY, 1880.

The Chairman stated that, although the company had been working only four months, they had sold of regulus 25 tons 15 ewts. 1 qr., realising 2593; bluestone, 1633 tons, realising 2590; other, 495 tons, realising 2595; bluestone, 1633 tons, realising 2590; other, 495 tons, realising 2595; bluestone, 1633 tons, realising 2590; other, 495 tons, realising 2595; bluestone, 1633 tons, realising 2590; other, 495 tons, put down at 21200; pluestone, 1633 tons, realising 2590; other will be sold, and waiting abjument—Copper over down at 22700 (within the mark); other, 500 tons, put down at 21200; pluestone, 400 tons, 2500. Total 25300, keeping well within the mark. That is 210,223. Well, I will astonish you. That has all been realised at a cost of 23223—leaving a net profit of 27000. These facts require no flowery language, for a more satisfactory statement was never put before shareholders.

Justiced this mine on the 17th and 18th of June (last month), and was astonished the gigantic workings. I have seen the Van, Dolocath, Devon Great Consols, but none of them will compare with Mona. Van has paid 255,000 in dividends, and shares in 15,000 rose to 254 each. Dolocath has paid 255,000 in dividends, and shares in 15,000 rose to 254 each. Dolocath has paid 250,053 in dividends, and shares in 15,000 rose to 254 each. Dolocath has paid 250,053 in dividends, and shares in 15,000 rose to 254 each. Dolocath has paid 250,053 in dividends, and shares in 15,000 rose to 254 each. Dolocath has paid 250,053 in dividends, and shares have been 250 cach, with 21 only paid up. Moxa has far exceeded all these mines put together, having paid several millions of pounds in profits. I say now, without fear of contradiction, Mona has not its equal at the pre

The same remarks will apply to these shafts in sinking below their present depths.

The best Bluestone sells as high as £3 per ton. Average it at £2 per ton. The best ochre sells as high as £2 10s. per ton. Average it at £1 15s. per ton. The regulus sells as high as £37 per ton; now worth £30 per ton. This depends upon the price of copper.

Mona is a magnificent mining property, second to none, and equal to any three mines in the United Kingdom.

I went over this property again on Monday, 5th July, and afterwards visited the large Smelting-works, where I saw £3000 worth of regulus ready for sale.

N.B.—I saw the whole of the Works. I look upon the Mine as an "Investment" which will last and pay well for generations to come. It has not its equal in this country. I strongly advise the purchase of shares at £16 per share for a rise of 100 per cent., and for continuous dividends. My statements are "facts" which anyone may verify on going to the property. (Two miles from Amlwich, in Anglesea,) Anglesea,)

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HERODSFOOT..... 3 10 0 ,, 3 15 0 WEST PHŒNIX... £2 0 0 ,, 2 5 0
ROM. GRAYELS... 10 0 0 ,, 10 5 0 WHEAL JEWELLO 17 8 ,, 1 0 0
WHEAL JANE..... 3 15 0 ,, 4 0 0 EAST CARADON... 1 5 0 ,, 1 7 6
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The South Australian Investment Association, Limited.

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he Australian group of colonies, and its agricultural and pastoral abilities have of late years been largely developed, so that it as a wide and yearly-increasing field for investment of capital. the adjoining colonies there are various companies of a charac-imilar to this, and they have been very successful, paying divi-

of from 10 to 20 per cent. is of from 10 to 20 per cent. The latest advices from the Colony report the rates of interest to be to 8 percent. on the best landed securities, and as over £4,000,000

sterling is due to Government for lands sold on deferred payments, there is no probability of the rate of interest being lower, because this large sum must be paid during the next five or six years, and loans will be needed by many settlers to complete their purchases of land. The land is also steadily increasing in value.

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it is anticipated that the return to the shareholders will be, as in

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PROVINCIAL STOCK AND SHARE MARKETS.

PROVINCIAL STOCK AND SHARE MARKETS.

ORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Mr. JOHN CARTER, stock and edealer, Camborne (July 22), writes:—The mine share market has a active throughout the week. A large business has been transed, and prices have steadily improved, closing at best to-day. If ymines formerly neglected have also attracted attention, and prices have steadily improved, closing at best to-day. If ymines formerly neglected have also attracted attention, and prices are made. Those who have purchased during the past month may realize good profits. The is at 91% cash for fine foreign. No change angel in the in standards yet. Closing quotations are subjoined:—Blue, 4% to 4%; Carn Brea, 77% to 80; Carn Camborne, 2% to 2%; Cook's hen, 8% to 8%; Crebor, 5% to 6; Dotto, 50 dec., 2% to 2%; Cook's keep, 8% to 8%; Crebor, 5% to 6; North Busy, 42s. 6d; to 47s. dc., 3% to 47s. North Busy, 42s. 6d; to 47s. dc., 3% to 47s. North Busy, 42s. 6d; to 47s. Phenix, 3% to 4; horder, 4% to 5%; South Frances, 13 to 13%; Tincroft, 17% to 18%; Foldice, 1% to 16%; West Frances, 14 to 14%; West Pecvor, 8% to 9%; Foldice, 1% to 16%; West Frances, 18 to 18%; West Pecvor, 8% to 9%; Foldice, 1% to 16%; West Frances, 18 to 18%; Wheal Basset, 5% to 18%; Wheal Grenville, 9% to 10; Wheal, 8% to 3%; Wheal Kitty, 5% to 5%; Wheal Prussia, 3% to 4%; Wheal Grenville, 9%; to 100; North Monte, 11, Wheal Bissetes, 3 to 3%; Wheal Kitty, 5% to 5%; Wheal Prussia, 11, Wheal Bisseter, 3 to 3%; Wheal Grenville, 9%; to 100; Mr. 8. J. DAVEY, mine sharedealer, Redruth (July 22) writes:—Our market been more active during the week. Mares have been in greater demand, and the permore active during the week. Mares have been in greater demand, and the permore active during the week. Mares have been in greater demand, and the permore active during the week. Mares have been in greater demand, and the permore active during the week. 11; Wheal Sisters, 3 to 3½; Wheal Uny, 25% to 2%; Wheal Union, 1½ to 2° Mr. B. J. Daver, mine sharedealer, Redruth (July 22) writes:—Our market been more active during the week. Bhares have been in greater demand, and shave advanced. Carn Bres shares rose 61. Cook's Kitchen, 15s.; Dolcoath, East Pool, 40s.; North Busy, 15s.; Tincroft, 10s.; West Peevors, 10s.; al Peevor, 30s.; and Wheal Kitky, 10s. The following are to-day's prices: al Peevor, 30s.; and Wheal Kitky, 10s. The following are to-day's prices: blillis, 4½ to 4½; Carn Brean, 77 to 79; Cook's Kitchen, 8½ to 8½; Decoath, 654½; East Pool, 37 to 37½; Mellanear, 4½ to 5½; New Gook's Kitchen, 10½; North Busy, 2½ to 2½; North Penstruthal, 1½ to 2½; Penhalls, 1½; Bouth Condurrow, 10 to 10½; Bouth Crofty, 15½ to 15½; Bouth Frances, 14½; Honerft, 18½ to 18½; West Basset, 18½ to 16½; West Frances, 14½; My; West Peevor, 3 to 9½; West Beton, 19 to 21; West Tolgus, 50 to 5½; al Agai, 5 to 6½; Wheal Heaver, 31½ to 32½; Mheal Grenville, 9½ to 10½; al Jane, 25 to 3½; West Beton, 19 to 2½; Wheal Kitty, 5½ to 5½; al Jane, 25 to 3½; West Beton, 19 to 2½; Wheal Kitty, 5½ to 5½; al Jane, 25 to 3½; West Beton, 19 to 2½; Wheal Kitty, 5½ to 5½; al Jane, 25 to 3½; Mreal Kitty, 5½ to 5½; al Jane, 25 to 3½; West Beton, 19 to 2½; West Beton, 19 to 2½; West Beton, 19 to 2½; West Beton, 19 to 3½; Wheal Kitty, 5½ to 5½; al Jane, 25 to 3½; West Beton, 19 to 21; West Tolgus, 50 to 5½; al Jane, 25 to 3½; West Beton, 19 to 3

al Jane, 3 to 3½; Wheal Peevor, 31½ to 32½; Wheal Kitty, 5½ to 5½; seal Uny, 2½ to 3½.

Mr. J. H. RENYOLDS, stock and share broker, Redruth (July 22), writes:—share market is very firm. Eest Pools and Dulcoaths are in good demand at takins. Today's closing prices are subjoined:—Blue Hills, 4½ to 4½; salack, 18 to 20; Carn Brea, 77 to 78; Cook's Kitchen, 8½ to 9; Dolcoath, 54½; East Lovell, 1½ to 2; East Pool, 37 to 37½; volsiosi, 3½ to 4; Killifreth, ½ to 3½; Marke Valley, 2½ to 2½; Mollanear, 5½; New Cook's Kitchen, 7½ to 8; North Busy, 2 to 2½; North Herodsfoot, 6½; North Levant, 6½ to 7½; North Penstruthal, 30s. to 35s.; Pedm-an-drea, 91; Pendarves United, 8 to 9; Phoenix, 3¾ to 4½; Penhalis, 2 to 2½; South 25; Penhares, 13 to 13½; Timeroft, 18 to 18½; West Basset, 15½ to 16½; West Devor, 3½ to 10; West on, 20 to 21; West Tolgus, 55 to 57½; Wheal Agar, 6½ to 6½; Wheal Basset, 16½; West Crober, 5½ to 6; Wheal Cender, 5½ to 6; Wheal Fewer, 3½ to 10; Wheal States, 3 to 1; Wheal Uny, 3 to 3½; Gunnislake (Clitters), 4 to 4½; Wheal States, 3 to 1; Wheal Uny, 3 to 3½; Gunnislake (Clitters), 4 to 4½; Wheal States, 3 to 1; Wheal Uny, 3 to 3½; Gunnislake (Clitters), 4 to 4½; Carn Brea, 80; 124 to 13; East Cardon, 1 to 1½; East Crober, ½ to 5; Gunnislake, 50; 10; East Chole, 35; Chillips, 4 to 4½; Cook's Kitchen, 8½ to 9; Dolcoath, 55 to 6; Devon 20; 10; East Caradon, 1 to 1½; East Crober, ½ to 5½; Gawton, 1 to 19; Gardon, 1 to 1½; East Crober, ½ to 5½; South, 1 to 19; South Caradon, 80 to 82½; South Crofty, 15 to 15½; South Cardon, 1 to 1½; East Crober, ½ to 1; West Caradon, 1 to 1½; East Crober, ½ to 1; West Caradon, 1 to 1½; East Crober, ½ to 1; West Caradon, 1 to 1½; East Crober, ½ to 1; West Caradon, 1 to 1½; East Crober, ½ to 1; West Caradon, 1 to 1½; East Crober, ½ to 1; West Caradon, 1 to 1½; East Crober, ½ to 1; West Caradon, 1 to 1½; East Crober, ½ to 1; West Caradon, 1 to 1½; East Crober, ½ to 1; West Caradon, 1 to 1½; East Crober, ½ to 1;

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. JOSEPH R. and W. P. BAINES, sharebrokers, een's Chambers, Market-street (July 22), write—An amount of busis is reported for the past week rather in excess of the average for some weeks back, and the transactions are distributed amongst Concerns than has been the case for some little time, a disposicoming apparent to deal in securities which have been more less neglected.
Tealised show a hopeful view to be taken of trade prospects, for they have
then fully maintained or advanced figures obtained in most of the cases
other than solitary dealings are marked, and in no case are latest prices
ingo but fractionally lowers, even where decline has taken place, and this has
red in but one or two instances. The alterations of quotations generally
advances in a great majority, the adverse movements being small in numand with few exceptions very slight. Though there is not a great deal of
ess in progress, the tone of the market is good, and present appearances
to presage better values. The weather, which during the past few days
seem more settle values. The weather, which during the past few days
seem more settle under the better trade and better prices in the not far
structured with confidence to better trade and better prices in the not far
Stellare not required ways that we transpired to the produced with a better prices in the not far
Stellare not required ways that we take the prices in the not far rns than has been the case for some little time, a disposi

us future.

Miss have not produced many transactions, but the prices which have been ined mostly have advanced at succeeding sales. Only National Provincial, a requoted original 1 and new ½ lower, show decline; on the other hand, chester and Salford are ¼, Manchester and Liverpool District ¼, and Consided ¼, higher. The two latter pay well at present prices.

SERANCE.—In Insurance shares Thames and Merzey Marine have been chiefly in the state of the price at which they stood a fortnight ago. Lancashire as few days and these, which were marked a trifle lower last week, have railied ¼, as a few days and the price at which they stood a fortnight ago. Lancashire as few days and the price at which they stood a fortnight ago. Lancashire as few days are soon and the price at which they stood a fortnight ago. Lancashire as few days are soon as the price at which they stood a fortnight ago. Lancashire as few days are soon as the price at the price a

most in this class. They remained at about figures ruling last week up to two days ago. Since then they have changed hands at rising prices, and to-day have been done at 8½. Bilbao Iron show dealings, price realised to-day being nearly 2 above previous transactions. Other business is of a desultory character, but figures good. The variations show marked advances, whilst the adverse changes are few. The following are higher:—Parkgate, 4½; Bilbao Iron Ore, 2½; Bolckow, A, fully paid 2; ditto, A (60, paid), 1½; Sheepbridge Coal, &c., 1½; John Browns, ¾; Tharsis Sulphur, &c., ½; Ebbw Yales, ½; Bilbao Iron Cre, 2½; Yaten Nut and Bolt, ¼; Chatterley Iron, ½; A. Knowles and Sons sellers price advanced ½, buyers' quotation unchanged; Lower Silkstone and Dodsworth, 2; West Cumberland, 1; Cannells, ½; Falmer's Shipbullding, ½; and Telegraph Construction, ¾. With a low bank rate we take the opportunity of pointing out a few iron companies' preferences which yield fair percentages, and may prove of advantage to investors. Bolckow Vaughan 5 per cent. pref., at 20½, yield 4, 16s. 6d, per cent.; John Brown and Co. 5 per cent., at 10, yield 5 per cent., the latter being redeemable in a few years, £lbb Vale 5 per cent. and 6 per cent., debentures may also be classed with Cammells, but not fetching so high a figure produce a better return.

Cotton Spinning And Manufacturing continue dull and inactive, but figures

also be classed with Cammels, but not fetching so high a figure produce a better return.

COTON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING continue dull and inactive, but figures do not recede generally, being, if anything, the turn stronger.

TELEGRAPHS.—A fair business is reported, and prices where change is marked are all better.—COATAIS: Little done, and no change except ½ rise in Bridge-water Navigation Five Per Cent. Preference.—Miscellangous: Not much doing; changes are—a rise of ¾ in Manchester Carriage (A), a ¾ in Southport Botanical Gardens, and a fall of ¾ in Southport Pavillon and Winter Gardens. Manchester Corporation stock shows a further advance of ½.

RAILWAYS.—The Albanian and Montenegrin fighting caused a lull in values a week ago, and a lack of business has also contributed to depress prices; then a probable rise in the Bank rate has further helped a downward movement, and prices leave off dull and flat. Traffics throughout are satisfactory, yet no sustaining power was given by these. Great Northern, A, however, is an exception, their returns being poor, but the price has advanced in the week 1. Lancashire and Yorkshire dividend is announced at 5 per cent., against 4 per cent. this time last year, but no appreciable difference is made in the value of the stock. The Brighton and Sheffield meetings were eminently satisfactory, yet they failed to put any life into the respective stocks, the influences named above having an all-important effect in staying any "bull" movements. Since the matter of issuing more stock than was originally intended was pointed out by the Railway News Atlantics have failed to make any progress. Huctuating between 7 to 65 for First Mortgage, 25 to 29 Second Mortgage firm, at an improvement of \$34. Philadelphia and Reading, 1874 Mortgage, 20 to decidedly stronger, on some brighter hopes shadowed forth, and the ordinary shares followed in sympathy. Pennsylvanians record a distinct advance, and show good at 57½ to 57¾. On a working agreement and early opening of a line from the Wabash Rai

CHESTER.—Mr. FRANCIS FRANCIS, stock and share broker, Corn Exchange Chambers, Chester (July 22), writes:—The local mining shares connected with the Halkyn District Drainage Company keep well in favour amongst mining investors. With regard to the working of the several properties, however, there is no special feature that calls for remark. The drainage tunnel is being prosecuted at the usual rate, but with no further indications of the great open cross-course expected to be reached. The mine report from Rhydalun is good. Quotations are the same as last week:—Halkyn District Drainage, 10 to 10½; Rhydalun, 10 to 10½; Rhosesmor, 3½ to 3½; North Hendre, 6 to 7; Pen-yr-Orsedd, 1 to 1½; Lady Ann, 1 to 1½; Mwnbwil at par; Fron Hall, ½ to ½; Gwenry-Mynydd, 4 to 5; Gorsedd, 2 to 2½. Foreign shares locally dealt in are Pitangui, 3½ to 4; Don Pedro, ½ to ½; Santa Barbara, 1½ to 1½; Copiapo, 7½ to 8 (cs. div.); Brazilian, 1 to 1½. Advices from Pitangui just to hand show a yield for the first half of June 917. 5s. This is a falling off from the amount realised in the same period of May, and accounted for by a sudden change of underlie in the lode disordering the ground, and rendering it less productive. -Mr. Francis Francis, stock and share broker, Corn

SCOTCH MINING AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES SHARE MARKETS

STIBLING .- Mr. J. GRANT MACLEAN, sharebroker and ironbroker STIRLING.—Mr. J. GRANT MACLEAN, sharebroker and ironbroker (July 22), writes:—During the past week markets have been quiet, no doubt owing to holiday influences, but the changes in prices are mostly upwards. The tone is still good, and if political affairs remain quiet the fine weather and cheapness of money are in favour of higher prices. The metal markets above a general inclusion to advance, and

main quiet the fine weather and cheapness of money are in favour of higher prices. The metal markets show a general inclination to advance, and there can be no doubt good mineral and mining shares at present comparatively low prices are very safe speculations.

In shares of coal, iron, and steel companies the movements for the week comprise advances of 25s, per share on Bolckow Yaughan, A, 8s, 9d. on Monkland (pref.), 7s. each on Marbellas and Monklands, 6s. on Giasgow Port Washington, 5s. on Ebbw Yale, 2s, 6d. on Boottish-Australian and Steel Company of Scotland, and 1s. 6d. on Benhar Coal. On the other hand, Cairntable are reduced 12s. 6d. per share, and Chillington 2s. 6d. The pig-iron warrant market has been more active, and prices touched 54s. 6d., owing to reports that the iron rade is better not only at home butalso in the United States, and it would appear to have again got into a steadily improving position. Benhar Coal shares declined 56s. on a petition being presented to wind-up the company, but recovered to 43s., after this being withdrawn with the explanation that it was a misunderstanding. The meeting of the Fife Coal Company is to be on Aug. 4. Andrew Knowles and Sons are at 11 dis.: Antrim Iron Ore, A, 44s; Bilbao Iron, 22½; Bilson and Crump, 65s.; Bolckow, Vaughan, A, 7s; ditto, pref., 20½; ditto, steek, 132; ditto, B, 39½; Cardiff and Swanses, 40s. to 50s.; Oharles Cammell and Co., 10½ dis.; Chatterley Iron, 9; Ohillington Iron, 2c. 6d.; Olyde Coal, 54s. to 56s.; Consett Iron, 16½; Darlington Iron, 10 dis.; Ebbw Vale, 8 to 8½; Great Western Colliery, 75s; Henry Briggs, A, 11½; John Bagnall and Sons, 25s.

to 30s.; John Brown and Co., 15½ dis.; Leeds and Yorkshire Co-operative Coal, 80s.; Ldynvi and Tondu, 5; Marbella Iron, 80s. to 55s.; Monkland Iron and Coal, 50s. to 55s.; ditto (pref.), 64 to 64; Muntz's Metal, 52s. 6d. prem.; Mwyndy Iron, 35s. to 45s.; Nanty-Glo and Blains (pref.), 30 to 35; Newport Abercarn, 6½ to 7½; Nerbudda Coal and Iron, 5s. to 10s; Oakham Colliery (pref.), 5s.; Omos and Cleland, 26s. 6d.; Parkgate Iron, par; Pelsall Coal and Iron, 70s. dis.; Rhimney, 33 to 25; Sandwell Fark, 17; Scottish Australian Mining, 40s. to 45s.; Sheepbridge, 23¾ dis.; Shotts Iron, 75 to 85; Slikestone and Dodsworth, 33s. dis.; Sheet Company of Scotland, 11 to 11½; South Wales Colliery, 70s.; Staveley, D., 15; Thorp's Gawber Hall, 25s. to 30s.; Tredgear, B, 18 to 22; and West Cumberland, 8 dis.

In shares of foreign copper and lead companies Cape have advanced 2l, per share, and Tharisi 13s. 9d.; but Rio Tinto shares a.:: 2s. 6d. lower, and Huntington is. Tharsis touched 33. Alamillos are at 27s. 8d.; Anglo-Espana, 10; Canadian Copper, 32s. to 34s.; Cape, 6¾; English and Australian, 30s.; Huntington, 65s. to 67s. 6d.; New Quebrada, 77s. 6d.; Panulcillo, 86s. 8d.; Pierreritte, 15s. 6d.; Rio Tinto 5 per cent., 33; Virueberg, 32s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; Criveber, 18s. 6d.; Rio Tinto 5 per cent., 33; Virueberg, 32s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; Criveber, 18s. 6d.; Cri

12½ to 12½. Dalmineny's have advanced 10s. per share, and Broxburn 5s. bankhall are at 1s. 3d. prem.; Runcorn Soap and Alkali, 30s. dis., and Upball 8½ to 8½.

In shares of miscellaneous companies business inactive. Earle's Shipbuilding, 18½; Milner's Safe, 9; Palmer's, B, 10½ dis.; Teeside Iron and Engine, 40s.

In shares of wagon companies prices steady. The Bristol and South Wales Company has declared the usual dividend of 10 per cent., and the Union Rolling Stock Company 10 per cent. for the half-year. Prices are—Birmingham, 15½; Gloucester, 8¾; Metropolitan, 60s. prem.; Midland, 11½; Railway Carriage, 5; Railway Rolling Stock, 8½; Swansea, 60s.; and United States Rolling Stock, 18 to 19.

Owing to the better reports of the Chemical Trade there is more demand for

Railway Rolling Stock, 8½; Swansea, 60s.; and United States Rolling Stock, 18 to 19.

Owing to the better reports of the Chemical Trade there is more demand for shares of these companies. Langdale, 60s. to 66s. 6d.; Lawe's 5½ to 8; and Newcastle, 85s. to 90s.

SCOTCH WAGON COMPANY (Limited).—At the 37th general meeting of sharehelders, held in Edinburgh on Wednesday.—Mr. Hugh Rose presiding—a report was adopted which stated that during the half-year ending June 30, 748 wagons had been added to stock, at a cost of 33,392l. 11s. 1d.; and on the other hand 283 wagons had been sold out of stock to lessees in terms of agreements. The total number of wagons now running was 15,155. The net balance of revenue account, after deducting from wagon rents the amount applicable to capital for the half-year, and charging all expenditure in full, was 68f6l. 8s. 5d. Out of this balence of revenue the directors recommended the payment of a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, clear of income tax. This would absorb 630%, leaving a surplus of 578l. 8s. 6d. to be added to the reserve fund, making up the present reserve fund of the company to 9368l. 7s. 7d.

Edinburgh.—Messrs, Thomas Miller and Sons, stock and share-

EDINBURGH.—Messrs. THOMAS MILLER and Sons, stock and share-EDINBURGH.—Messrs. THOMAS MILLER and SONS, stock and share-brokers, Princes-street (July 22) write:—Prices of railway stocks, after having a temporary rise during the past week, are now for the most part at about the same as they were a week ago. Canadian Railways have been very good. Scotch bank stocks have been offered at lower prices. Bank of Scotland has fallen from 2911. to 2941. (Dylesdale from 2061. to 12051., Commercial from 2313. to 2351., National from 2611. to 2601., Royal from 2041. to 2021. There have been some fluctuations in pining and mineral shares, and some of these have made a considerable rise. Benhar Coal, after falling from 38s. 6d. to 35s., have risen to 40s.; Canadian Copper have improved from 32s. 6d. to 33s., Clyde Coal from 51s. to 55s. d., Glasgow Port Washington from 54s. 6d. to 57s., Huntington Copper from 64s. to 66s., Marbella Iron Ore from 55s. to 63s., Monkland Iron from 47s. to 54s., ditto Guaranteed from 5¼ to 6½, Tharsis from 32½ to 82½.

IRISH MINING AND MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES' SHARE MARKET

DUBLIN, July 22.—There has been a little improvement in the market for mine shares this week, and Berchavens have been quite active, gradually creeping up to 3s. 6d. per share, at which price business can now be easily done. Mining Company of Ireland are quiet, and are now worth about 2½ to 2½. Bank shares have shown great firmness. London and County have been dealt in at 6734; Westminster (new), 26½; Nationals, 66; and Royals, 31. As to tramways, Dublins were in good demand at 16; North Dublins at 9½; and Centrals at 11½. On the whole, prospects appear to be brightening.

CONK.—Messrs. J. H. CARROLL, and SONS, stock and share dealers.

spects appear to be brightening.

CORK.—Messrs. J. H. CARROLL and SONS, stock and share dealers, South Mall (July 21), write:—Markets have continued rather dull for past week, and business is very limited. Great Southern and Western Rail stock has been pretty well bought at 116% to 117%, and Midlands at 98% to 99. Pandoras were also done at 92% to 93, and Passages at 11 to 11%. National Banks have improved to 68%, 67; and Munsters were done at 75% to 7%, while the new shares remain 3% to 3%. No change in price of Provincials. Cork Steam Packets were done at 13%, and Lyons at 4%. Gas shares are wanted at 7%, and Gresham Hotels at 3%. Goulding shares are 3% buyers, and Levys were done at 5% per share.

Californian Mining Notes.—Lowry and Foster, working a claim in the hill-top location of the Amador and Sacramento Canal Company's property at Michigan Bar, in Sacramento county, have taken out crude buildon amounting to \$4483 in 52½ days, the first clean-up of 24 days yielding \$1856, and the second of 28½ days yielding \$28627. The result was obtained from \$500 cubic yards of gravel, showing nearly 70 c. per yard—a very handsome result—and as the Amador and Sacramento Canal Company have 100 acres of ground, surface area, in this one location alone, they look forward to some very rich clean-ups when the ground is well opened. The gravel in this company's property grows richer as they work up the country, and with the abundance of water guaranteed by the snow still at the sources of the Consumnes, the summer promises to be a most successful season. The gravel washed from the No. 8 mine of the North Bloomfield Gravel Mining Company from Jan. 1, 1875—when the work of opening the mine commenced—until Oct. 31, 1877, averaged 7 9-10 c. per cubic yard, by which comparison it may be seen how rich the ground in the hill-top location of the American Union contains so vast an amount of mineral wealth as Arizona. From one end of our Ferritory to the other is one vast field of one. Each and every county can show its rich velus of gold, silver, copper and lead; and in combination with these can be found every specimen known to mineralogy.—The Placerville Mountain Democrat says:—The hurdy-gurdy wheel which drives the Placerville Gold Quartz Company's mill is about to be changed for one of another form, the inventor, Mr. Knight, claiming a great saving of water over the present one: 30 tons of quartz per day is the average crushing at this mill-nearly 1000 tons per month.—A dry washer is being used at Campo, San Diego, where there are at least 20 square miles of surface dirt from 6 in to 2 ft. in depth, which will yield not less than 82 per ton.—From the San Francizo Weekly Blutetin, June 30, 1880.

THE BLUE TENT MINE.—The works of this great hydraulic mine, owned by the Bine Tent Consolidated Company, says the Nevala Transcript, are well worth a visit. The company employs a force of 130 men, and uses a head of 2500 ins. of water in washing. A heavy amount of blasting is required, as the banks are high and the ground hard. The daily clean-up averages the substantial sum of \$1000. The consumption of powder by the company is enormous, the receipt this season being 60,000 lbs. of black, and 4000 lbs. of giant powder. Two monster blasts, in which 2000 kegs of powder will be exploded, are now in preparation.—From the Mining and Scientific Press, San Francisco, July 3.

TRUBNER'S LITERARY RECORD .- The current issue-Nos. 5 and 6, new series—of Trübner's American, European, and Oriental Literary Record contains an interesting reference to Prof. Max Müller's article Record contains an interesting reference to Prof. Max Müller's article in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society on Sanskrit Texts discovered in Japan, and to the various other papers in the same Journal, including one by Mr. J. W. Redhouse, on the identification of the Falsbawn of the Muslims with the Zodiacal Light of Europeans, which will te generally appreciated. Mr. Redhouse points out that this identification shows that though the zodiacal light is a very recently discovered phenomenon for European astronomers, a knowledge of its appearance has been possessed by the inhabitants of South-Western Asia, if by no others, in the centuries between the promulgation of the Gospel and Quran respectively, and presumably must have been universally known there from very early days. Secondly the zodiacal light being totally unknown to Europeans until about two centuries ago, it is clear that their forefathers never could have come from that central point of Asia so dear to modern Sanskritists from whence they would fain make the Aryan ra et oradiace, that is from the snowly table-land of Pamir. The zodiacal light must be as well known to the shepherds of that plateau as it is to the normads of Arabia and Mesopotamia. It must always have been well known to them, and once known to a people such a phenomenon would never be totally forgotten in latitudes where it was visible. Our Aryan race came not then from Pamir as their radiating centre. Ethnologists may well weigh this pregnant indication. The Literary intelligence contains the usual large number of notes, amongst which is one of great interest to many readers of the Mining Journal—that an important article on the subject of a Patent Law for Holland is shortly to be published in De Indische Mercuur, There are full bibligraphy of the languages of the Philippine Islands and a list of new American books and recent importations; notes on European literature, and a list of books printed in Malagasy and Engish. Amongst the announcements of works in preparation is a Student's Anglo-Polish Grammar by Mr. J. J. Baranowski, whose name is already known to leaders of the Journal.

Registration of Aew Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:—
The Liverpool City Omnibus Company (Limited).—Capital 20,000l., in shares of 10l. To acquire, carry on, and extend an established business. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. Busby, Liverpool; J. H. Kenion, Liverpool; A. Tyrer, Liverpool; G. Bushforth, Liverpool; T. H. E. Gill, Liverpool; W. Busby, jun., Liverpool; J. Waters, Liverpool.
GENOVEVA NATURAL SPARKLING MINERAL WATER COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000l., in shares of 5l. To purchase a certain property situated in Germany, for the purpose of selling and manufacturing mineral waters. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—G. Brooks, 25, Camberwell Grove; G. Glover, jun., 6, Victoriastreet; L. Faulkner, 36, Welbeck-street; F. W. Brewster, Holstead; H. A. Lamb, 11, Colville Gardens; C. Anderson, Hackney; A. Davidson, 80, Upper Thames-street.

The Lees Cotton Spinning, &c. The subscribers (who take five shares each) are—T. Wood, Oldham; W. Brown, Middleton; J. Burgess, Manchester; R. B. Brooks, Mossley; R. Smith, Bolton; J. R. Smith, Bolton; H. Shaw, Oldham.

The Ruabon Coal and Coke Company (Limited).—Capital 30,000l., in shares of 100l. The acquisition of the undertakings of the Ruabon Coal Company (Limited), and of the North Wales Coke Company (Limited), on the terms of an agreement made. The winning, working, raising, getting, manufacturing, selling, and dealing in coal, cannel, slack, culm, ironstone, fire-clay, freestone, and other minerals and mineral substances found in the mines situate in the county of Denbigh, North Wales, and elsewhere. The manufacture and sale of coke, bricks, tiles, and other products, and generally to carry on the business of a mining company in all branches. The subscribers are—J. Jones, Oswestry, solicitor, 10; H. Kent, 4, St. Dunstan's Alley, coal factor, 50; H. Dennis, Ruabon, mining engineer, 20; H. D. Gooch, Maida Hill, no occupation, 1; R. H. Jay, Reform Club, no occupation, 50. The first directors are the following:—Messrs. Jones, Ken

cation being fixed at 10 shares. The number of directors not to exceed six or be less than three.

The Herley on Thames Water Company (Limited).—Capital 10,000L, in shares of 10L. To supply Henley and district with pure, softened water. The subscribers are.—J. Church, 17B, Great George'sstreet, 5; R. B. Paten, St. Alban's, 5; G. D. Robertson, Palace Chambers, 5; R. Macintyre, Stratford, 2; G. Miller, Lee, 2; A. Dixon, 7, Catherine-court, 2; G. Grant, Wimpole, 2.

The South Pacific Guano Company (Limited).—Capital 1,000,500L, in shares of 10L and 5500L. The getting, shipping, and selling of guano and other substances called guanites. The subscribers (who take one share each) are.—J. B. Batten, 32, Great George's-street; J. Profilit, 2, South-square; A. O. Scott, 8, Barnard's Inn; F. Murton, 21, Brompton Crescent; G. Joseph, 16, Queensquare; F. J. Wall, Northcote-road; G. J. Lavel, Peckham.

The Hallwell Gas Engine Company (Limited).—Capital 10,000L, in shares of 10L. To carry on the trade of gas engine manufracturers. The subscribers are.—R. Hallwell, Blackburn, 1; J. Bentley, Middleton, 1; M. Briggs, Ramsgrave, 1; J. Beirns, Blackburn, 20; J. Bickerton, Manchester, 20; R. T. Saward, Manchester, 1; T. Walmsby, Manchester, 1.

The Blackpropul Aguantum Bullenings Company (Limited).—

1; T. Walmsby, Manchester, 1.

1; T. Walmsby, Manchester, 1.

THE BLACKPOOL AQUARIUM BUILDINGS COMPANY (Limited).—
Capital 50,000L, in shares of 5L. To erect an aquarium, and carry on the usual business connected with such an undertaking. The subscribers are—W. H. Cocker, Blackburn, 1000; J. Hardman, Blackburn, 100; J. Howarth, Blackburn, 100; J. H. Jones, Blackburn, 100; H. Fisher, Blackburn, 50; W. Birch, Blackburn, 25; A. Moore, Blackburn, 8. Moore, Blackburn, 8.

THE BULL BRIDGE BRICK COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50001.

in shares of 50%. The manufacture and sale of bricks, tiles, &c. The subscribers are -J. R. Hewitt, Uttoxeter, 2; L. Haslehurst, Derby, 4; E. Freeman, Derby, 1; T. Woolley, Derby, 1; T. Hill, Derby, 2; J. Spory, Wirksworth, 2; E. C. Swinden, Birmingham, 1; J. Collard, Derby, 3.

Derby, 2; J. Spory, Wirksworth, 2; E. C. Swinden, Birmingham, 1; J. Collard, Derby, 3.

Ventnor Tramway Company (Limited).—Capital 25,000l., in shares of 5l. To construct, maintain, and work a tramway in the Isle of Wight. The subscribers are—J. Bravo, 2, Palace Green, 20; S. Currie, Ventnor, 5; J. M. Stobart, Ryde, 10; H. Pinnock, Newport, 10; F. H. Atherley, Shanklin, 5; P. H. Peters, 4, Victoriastreet, 5; H. J. Hornby, North Brixton, 5.

THE LATCHINGDON BRICK, TILE, CEMENT, AND TERRA COTTA COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000l., in shares of 1l. To carry on the manufacture and sale of bricks, tiles, terra cotta, &c. The subscribers are—W. Wiggett, Camden Town, 25; H. Parker, Teddington, 20; M. Webster, New Southgate, 25; J. W. Walker, 25, East-street, 10; G. Cousins, 110, London Wall, 10; W. E. Barber, Shepherds Bush, 10; F. Caulton, 46, Kenilworth-road, 25.

Cardiff District and Penarth Harbour Tramway Company (Limited).—Capital 50,000l., in shares of 5l. To construct, equip, maintain, and work a certain tramway in the borough of Cardiff. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—H. R. Shelgrove, 7, Craven-street; D. Jones, Cardiff; H. Bowen, Llandough; W. B. Partridge, Abergavenny; T. Gibbs, Stoke Newington; H. E. Sullivan, 4, Victoria-street; M. Morgan, Cardiff.

New Saint Patrick Lead Mine (Limited).—Capital 10,000l., in shares of 1l. To acquire, by purchase or otherwise, certain mines and minerals contained in lands known as Top-y-Fron, in the parish of Halkin, Flint, together with all rights, privileges, works, plant, machinery, and effects, and any other lands, mines, &c. The smelting and rendering merchantable any ores, minerals, and earths to be obtained from such mines and mineral lands, and generally to carry on the business of a lead mining company in all branches. The subcribers (who take one share each) are—J. Gurney, Forest Hill, solicitor; E. H. Lowe, 13, Coleman-street, gentleman; A. Gathercole, Brixton, clerk; W. E. Vickers, 1, Finch-lane, accountant; A. J. Crofts, 78, Ladbroke Grove-road,

nester-street Buildings, engineer; T. W. Miller, Brixton, publisher. ARMY AND NAVY HOTEL (Limited).—Capital 100,000l., in shares 5l. To carry on the business of a hotel and tavern keeper, &c. of 5. To carry on the business or a notel and tavern keeper, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—C. H. Moore, 27, Leinster-terrace; M. Hearn, 42, Woburn-place; W. Taylor, 13, Ladbroke Gardens; F. C. Hughes-Hallett, 4, St. Albans-place; E. M. Cookesley, Junior United Service Club; A. Hollings, 9, Percy-street; J. Kourgarth, 20, Percy-street;

J. Keyworth, 20, Regent-street.
STEAMSHIP ROSSMORE (Limited).—Capital 50,0001., in shares of 101. To carry on a shipowner's business. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. Johnston, Liverpool; R. Cornelius, Liverpool; F. Paul, Liverpool; F. Matthison, Liverpool; H. L. Smyth, Liverpool; J. Bourgoise, 19, Brunswick-street; E. Johnston, Liverpool.

Liverpool; J. Bourgoise, 19, Brunswick-street; E. Johnston, Liverpool. WARREN'S LUBRICANT COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 60,000l., in shares of 10l. To manufacture, buy, sell, and deal in lubricants. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—S. E. Carlisle, 8, Duke-street; F. P. Warren, Cosham; J. C. S. McLay, 1, Tressilean-road; S. W. Richards, Bartholomew House; N. Greene, Bartholomew House; H. Green, 35, Queen Victoria-street; T. H. Green, 35, Queen Victoria-street; E. Coombe, 1, Water-lane.

BLYTH AND COWPEN GAS LIGHT COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000l., in shares of 5l. To carry on the business of a gas company.

The subscribers are-W. Gray, West Hartlepool, 600; J. Bell, Blyth, 30; J. Gray, Blyth, 90; R. Lough, Blyth, 5; Isabella Lough, Blyth 15; J. Robinson, Blyth, 45; W. Whitehead, Blyth, 30; T. L. Milburn

WOLVERHAMPTON AND GENERAL 251. MONEY SOCIETY DEPOSIT AND LOAN ASSOCIATION is now registered under the Limited Lia-

GLANAMMON TIN-PLATE COMPANY (Limited) .- Capital 20,0001. in shares of 50%. To acquire certain tin-plate works in the county of Carmarthen, and to carry on the business connected therewith. The subscribers are—B. Roberts, Landore, 6; J. Ray, Pontardawe, 4; W. Howell, Pontardawe, 4; J. Morgan, Cwmaman, 4; W. Jones, Cwmaman, 2; R. Phillips, Cwmaman, 1; J. Jones, Cwmaman, 2.

Meetings of Bublic Companies.

NEW WHEAL PEEVOR MINING COMPANY.

NEW WHEAL PEEVOR MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at Philpotlane on Thursday—Sir John Hayes, Bart., in the chair.

Mr. Thomas Pryor (the purser) read the notice convening the meeting and the statement of accounts, charging the costs up to June 26. They showed that the labour costs had amounted to June 26. They showed that the labour costs had amounted to June 26. They showed that the labour costs had amounted to Mr. J. L. Peter for sett from the Lords of the Manor of Treleigh. On the other side, the call of 10s. per share realised 1500£, and the discounts received 10s. 2d., leaving a balance of 1207£, 7s. 5d. the discounts received 10s. 2d., leaving a balance of 1207£, 7s. 5d. would carry them on for some time; at all events, for nine months to come, and he hoped that in the meantime they would meet with some discovery in the course of the operations of which they would have the pleasure of showing the shareholders credit for some tinstuff sold. Capt. White, and that at the next meeting they would have the pleasure of showing the shareholders credit for some tinstuff sold. Capt. White would read his report, from which it would be seen that the prospects of New Wheal Peevor were of an exceedingly encouraging character. So far their operations had only been on a limited scale, and the coats had been small, as they had been really feeling their way; but there could be little doubt that they had the same lode as at West Peevor, and he hoped that before the next meeting some good discoveries would be made in the mine.

Capt. White read the following report:—

July 22.—In presenting you with the following report I beg to say that our operations since the last meeting have been chiefly in cross-cutting at the adilevel. Beveral trial pits have also been sunk in various parts of the sett, and lodes discovered, the outcrop of which is very good indeed, but in order to prove the lodes to a greater depth we cleared up one of the shafts to the adit level. See the lode we shall at once co

wheal Peevor, I have the strongest opinion it will prove to be a great success.—
W. WHITE.
Capt. WHITE added that of course the work which they had done in the mine
had been entirely in prospecting at surface and in cross-cutting at the adit
level. They had not yet reached in the adit level which had been seen at surface. They had sunk for a depth of 22 fms, and had continued the cross cut,
the belief being that they had three lodes—the north, the middle, and he south
lodes—which they had in Wheal Peevor, and also in West Wheal Peevor, and
from which the raisings of ore were being made. In this, as in the other mines,
their great object was to get down to a sufficient depth as rapidly as possible.
The CHAIRMAN said that they had had a most exceptional and promising
account of the mine from Capt. White, with which everyone ought to be extremely pleased. The accounts presented were also of a very satisfactory character, showing as they did a balance in favour of the mine amounting to 1207.
He had pleasure in moving "That the accounts as presented, showing a balance
in favour of the adventurers of 12077. 7.5. 5d., be allowed and passed, and that the
same, together with the agent's report, be printed and circulated amongst the
shareholders."

M. Hedders seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

same, together with the agent's report, be printed and circulated amongst the shareholders."

Mr. Heritage seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.
On the motion of Mr. Arthur, seconded by Mr. Hills, it was decided that the meetings should in future be held every four months.

Mr. Mitchell proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and the proposition was carried by acciamation.

The Chairman briefly returned thanks for the compliment, and then proposed a vote of thanks to Capt. White and Mr. Pryor for their exertions on behalf of the shareholders.—Mr. Heritageseconded the proposition, which was adopted, Mr. Pryor also acknowledged the compliment, and observed that time was the only thing required to make both New and West Wheal Peevor Mines thoroughly successful, as Wheal Peevor was at the present time.

Capt. Whithe thanked the Chairman and shareholders for the compliment, and said it was a pleasure for him to do his best for the shareholders, and he would continue to do all he possibly could to make the undertaking a success.

The meeting then terminated.

WEST WHEAL PEEVOR.

general meeting of shareholders was held at the

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of Mr. Hills, Philpot-lane, on Thursday.

Mr. F. C. Hills, in the chair.

Mr. THOMAS PRYOR (the purser) read the notice convening the meeting, and the accounts, which showed on the expenditure side balance against the mine at the meeting on Jan. 29, 4721. 0s. 5d.; bankers' charges to June 30, 161. 5s.; labour costs, 8151. 11s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 3551. 18s. 5d.; and lords' dues, less income tax, 71. 8s. On the receipts side the accounts showed that the call of 5s. per share made at the last meeting realised 7501., and the tinstuff sold 1511. 3s. 6d., leaving a balance against the meeting amounting to 8361. 0s. 3d. The purser stated that the accounts included every liability of which he was aware, to the end of June last, which was as close as they could possibly charge them. The sales of tinstuff—realising 1511. 3s. 6d.—were more test samples than anything else, and he hoped and believed that they would have a much larger stuff—realising 1611. 3s. 6d.—were more test samples than anything else, and he hoped and believed that they would have a much larger credit at the next account for tin sold. Capt. White was present, and after reading his report would be glad to answer any question with regard to the mine, while he would be happy to answer any questions upon the accounts.

restions upon the accounts.

Capt. White then read the following report: Capt. White then read the following report:—
July 22.—Since our last meeting we have completed the sinking of Michell's
engine-shaft to the 45, and have driven the cross-cut north 19 fms. We have
about 6 ft. more to drive to intersect the main part of the lode, which we are now
working on in the 35. In driving this cross-cut we met with several branches,
all of which produce tin, and we consider are droppers or feeders of the lode. One
of these we cut in the cross-cut on Saturday last, and it produces some very fine
stones of tin. We are looking forward to meeting with a productive lode at this
level, which we hope to meet in about a week hence. The 35 is driven west on
the main part of the lode 10 fms; the lode in the end is fully 3 ft. wide, and produces some very fine stones of tin, worth about 10t, per fathom. We are also
sinking a winze in bottom of this level, on this lode; the winze is down 5½ fms;
the lode is the full size of the winze, and has a most promising appearance. We
value the lode is dot, per fathom. This winze will open up communication with
the 45 when the dod is intersected in that level, as referred to above. We shall
then have a good section of ground made available for stoping. Since we have

value the lode at 10*l*. per fathom. This winze will open up communication with the 45 when the lode is intersected in that level, as referred to above. We shall then have a good section of ground made available for stoping. Since we have been cross-outting in the 45 a portion of our shaftmen have been engaged in cutting shaft plat, fixing lift, and making all other necessary preparations for sinking, which is now done, and we have commenced sinking the shaft below the 45 for another lift, which we hope to complete in about four months. Our engine is keeping the water of the mine very easily at present; but as there will, no doubt, be a considerable increase of water from cross-cutting and other caused during the coming winter, we have set our 50-inch pumping engine-house to thild, and have confined the masons to a certain time for its erection, so that we may have the large engine and pitwork ready for working when required. We are pleased to say the mine is opening up very satisfactorily, and as depth is attained we find the lode is becoming more productive.—W. T. WHITE, J. PRYOR. Capt. WHITER added that it would be seen from the valuations laid down in his report that the lode was increasing in value as depth was attained. He had been in hopes that they would have cut the lode in the 45 fm. level before the meeting, and he now expected to cut it every day, and, judging from the lode as it was seen in the winze sinking below the 35 fm. level, he had no doubt of its productiveness at the lower level when it was reached. The stuff they had sampled from the lowest level was not of a rich quality, but he had no doubt of its productiveness at the lower level when it was reached. The stuff they had sampled from the lowest level was not of a rich quality, but he found that the southern lode of the district upon which they were working in this and in Wheal Peevor was not so productive near the surface as at a greater depth. That was, at a depth of 140 fms. from surface, and he might mention that the 45 fm. level at W

the present time, and he thought that at the next meeting they would probe able to show a much better statement than they could at the present

the present time, and he thought that at the next meeting they would probable be able to show a much better statement than they could at the present time (Hear, hear.)

Mr. THOMPSON asked if the tim stuff sold for 1514, would pay for working it. Capt. White replied that it would. The stuff was all got out of the ends and winzes, as they had not stoped any ground at present.

The CHAIRNAN asked whether they could not commence stoping.

Capt. White replied that the ground had not been rich enough, but it would pay for tributing it by-and-by, and, judging from the stuff raised in sinking the winze below the 35 fm. level, he believed the ground would pay for stoping at the 45 fm. level, which he hoped to reach in about two months' sime.

Mr. MITCHELL remarked that the Peevor lodes were never very productive at 25 or 30 fm.s. of surface, but it sense that in the Peevor it was 50 or 50 fms. before the lodes were found to be rich. Capt. White he pointed out on a sectional plan the points of operations and stated that during the six months which had elapsed since the preceding meeting they had sunk the shaft 12 fathoms, and driven the levels fathous the thought by the date of the next meeting they would be paying the labour confidence in the mine. The winze was as dry as that room. During laar looked. WHITE replied that they had very little water indeed, and that was a greet is ture in the mine. The winze was as dry as that room. During laar month by stopped the engine for about 40 hours while they changed the lift, and they stopped the engine for about 40 hours while they changed the lift, and they they had about 4f. Or water to fork, so they could imagine what a little was they had in the mine. Indeed, they had to send some water from surface as they had be built very cheaply, but he thought is better to put the engine ground be of the wheal Diamond lode.

Mr. HERITAGE asked what was the size of the engine?—Mr. MITCHELL said the engine-house, which was now in course of creeting would be built very cheaply, but he tho

out the mine into a business-like position, for he thought it wise to pay the libbilities as they accrue.

On the motion of Mr. Heritage, seconded by Mr. Thompson, a call of 75, 52.

On the motion of mr. Heritage, seconded by Mr. Thompson, a call of 75, 52.

Per share, as recommended by the purser, was made; the Purser stating the hewhole of the last call and the arrears then outstanding had since the January meeting been paid. It was decided that in future the meeting show he held once in every four months.

A vote of thanks was then passed to Mr. Hills for presiding, ann for his kind neast in giving the shareholders the use of his offices for the meeting, and the Ohairman briefly acknowledged the compliment.—The meeting then closed.

ARENDAL MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.

ARENDAL MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.

The general meeting of shareholders was held at Newcastle-offered, on July 16,—Rev. Dixon Brown in the chair.

The usual preliminaries having been disposed of—
The CHAIRMAN, after alluding to the results of the past operations, said that he thought there were reasons for hoping for a more presperous future. The total sales of copper ores and regulus in the twelve months embraced in the accounts were 142 tons, realising 2258L, whilst the sales during the last two months were estimated to produce 2387L. A further cargo of about 300 tons was expected to be ready about July 20, and another a month later, with succeeding shipments, as long as the weather remained open, and on completing of arrangements suggested he was informed that they might conting shipments during the whole of the winter. Capt. Daw, sen., had been appointed local manager, while his son would retain his present position of resident again. Capt. Daw, sen., had assured the board that if allowed to carry out his recommendations he could make the mine a dividend-paying property in 12 menth. Since the closing of the accounts all the calls in arrear but 80L had been received. The scheme proposed would increase the capital by 24,00L, (that is, is) 3000 shares of 4L to be paid upon and 3000 to be issued as bonus), and give them 12,000L cash, which was sufficient to pay off existing debts, provide 800L, quired for works, and leave them nearly 4000L reserve. If this scheme we sanctioned Art. 105 would have to be modified to enable it to be carried out.

Mr. Daw, in explaining the operation he recommended, said the expenses next year would probably be a little higher, as more men would be working, but the charges for engineers, travelling expenses, &c., would be reduced. As so as at the machinery was in working order they would have a large output from one of the mines alone. He was quite extainths, but if they were not completed he should be prepared to continue dressing operations throughed the winter, as was done at

Mr. Peter Watson as director, in the place of the late Mr. S. W. Dauks. on firmed.

Mr. WATSON, in returning thanks, said that he had been engaged in mining pursuits since he left Yorkshire in 1844, and whatever experience had a tained should be at the service of the company. He congratulated the meeting on the harmony which had resulted from the proposals which he had joisels urging at the last meeting. With Capt. Daw as manager, and provided with the capital asked for, his firm impression was that a good mine would be operated by the control of the cont

D'ERESBY MOUNTAIN MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholdolders was held at the A special general meeting of saarenonders was need as deciding, for the purpose of subdividing the shares, and increasing the capital, and of passing such resolutions as may be required as agreed upon for that purpose. A note appended to the notice calling the meeting stated that the object was to subdivide the capital of the company into 25,000 shares of 11. each, to be given provided to the control of the respect to the company into 25,000 shares of 11. each, to be given provided to the control of the respect to the company into 25,000 shares of 11. each, to be given provided to the control of the respect to the company into 25,000 shares of 11. each, to be given provided to the control of the respect to the control of the contro (20 for one) to present holders, and the balance to be a recapital in case of need.

Mr. C. B. Parry, the secretary, read the notice calling the mee

The CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen, this meeting has been called a the special request of many of the largest shareholders in the min (holders of the majority of it), who think now that the heavy wo connected with the Valley adit and Gorse shaft has been complete. (holders of the majority of it), who think now that the heavy work connected with the Valley adit and Gorse shaft has been complete, and the mine may be expected shortly to make regular and god returns, that the shares should be subdivided, and that each holder of 1-108th shares should receive 20 shares fully paid-up of 1t. each. Resolutions, therefore, will be proposed to alter the Memorandum of Association accordingly, and is subdivide the mine into 25,000 shares of 1t. each; of this 20,480 will be absorbed by present shareholders, and 4520 held as reserve capital by the directors, and should they think it desirable at any time to issue 1000 of them they will be remembered that in December, 1879, Captain Waters, of Roman Gravels, as sent to inspect the property, and report upon the best means of woring the ore just discovered in the great stope at No. 4, and afterwards proved at grait the Gorse shaft to the depth of 15 fms, below No. 5, and them drive and gent the ore gone down in the sump. This work has been done, and the shaft is not 42 fms. deep, and driving is proceeding towards the ore. The cost of this, indisting a steam-engine to pump the water up to No. 5 has been about 1078. The agents are of opinion that should the lode in No. 6 prove equal to that in No. and it should be remembered the sump-winze 12 ft. below No. 5 is even right than the level above, we shall have a mine which can be worked profitably for aiready discovered. In conclusion, the Chairman moved a resolution early ing out the object for which the meeting was called.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a remark, said the proposed subdivision was carried out in compliance with the wishes of a very large majority of the shareholders. Mr. H. W. LAMB said it was about 12 months since he visited the mine. Whe he was in the sump he had never seen a finer lode for lead. The lode extended wider than that room, and no doubt it would increase and improve as it well down. It was almost a pity that they had not yet seen the top of the shareholders of the sh

good time. He had every faith in the mine turning out profitably. He to go down shortly, and if so he should be happy to inform the shareholders of what he saw.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to an observation, said that they had not yet seen the lode under the sump, as they had been driving to get under it, but the again were satisfied that they would in a month or two get into a large body of or.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to Dr. SILVESTER, said there was no immediate necessity for issuing the shares to make up more capital, but he pointed out that was well to strengthen the position of the company. He also mentioned that they had had heavy work to perform; but, amongst other things, they did a expect to have the expense of the steam-engine. If they got into the lode is months before they got into the lode.

Mr. Lamb said, as a matter of fact, they could make good returns at once, is it would not be advisable to do so.

Dr. Silvester thought they had been rather a long time in developing its

work about the property of the present desirable

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Mr. J to abou assayag siderab

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Mr. M. G. Burch (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said that during the year under review the works had been pushed on with increased activity and with favourable results. The ore shipped to this country had increased from 8000 tons to about 14,000 tons, and had maintained pretty nearly the same assayage as to quality. In addition to keeping up this output, a considerable quantity of inferior ore had been placed on the floors ready for smelting when the works were completed. The managers had pushed forward the exploratory works and opened up the property for the future, yet the cest of wages and working showed but a small increase, being 16,2404, as against 15,3781. In 1879, in which year the output was much lower; in fact, the cost was 1/.25,64. In 1870, against 1/4. 18/. 1d, per ton in 1878. The directors expressed their satisfaction with the way in which the manager (Mr. Holman) and those under him in the mine performed their duty. It was impossible to exaggerate the importance of the proposed smelting operations, as they would be able to utilize the ore down to a very low grade indeed. The directors believed they would produce 3000 tons of regulus, which at present prices would leave a profit of something like 30,000%. or 40,000%. Referring to the contract with the Bolivar Baliway, he pointed out that it had become necessary to make a fresh arrangement by which for a period not exceeding 20 years from Jan. 1, 1821) the Quebrada Company secured, out of the first proceeds of these sales, the same allowances as agreed apon for the year 1830—40s. per long ton (22 cwts.) on ore, and 6s. per unit of expert in all net proceeds of sales above 50,000%, in any one year; up to 55,000%, which is all go to the Quebrada Company absolutely; above 55,000%, the surplus proceeds will be divided between the two companies equally. Referring to the proposed issue of new debentures, he stated that they were intended to conclidate the indebtedness of the company, and would be a first charge upon

t debentures. The CHAIRMAN said that more than half the debentures were already taken p, and advised the shareholders to apply quickly if they intended to participat the allotment.

A detailed report will be published in next week's Mining Journal.

[For remainder of Meetings see this day's Supplement.]

Original Correspondence.

FLAGSTAFF MINING COMPANY.

FLAGSTAFF MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—The calculations made by "New Flagstaff" in last week's Journal are based upon an uncertain result, which cannot, therefore, be reliably taken into account at present, I think the proper way of showing the difference between the two propositions is as follows: In the New Flagstaff Company an old Flagstaff shareholder investing 11. obtains 1-80,000th part of the property, &c., and an old Flagshaff shareholder in the Resurrection Company for 11. obtains 3-150,000 = 1-50,000, or § greater benefit in favour of the resurrection scheme, equal to 7s. 6d. in the 11., whilst the old Flagstaff debentureholder gets no benefit whatever by the New Flagstaff scheme, but for 5s. gets 11. or 1-150,000th part of the whole property and assets in the resurrection scheme.

"RESURRECTIONIST."

BWLCH UNITED MINES.

BWLCH UNITED MINES.

Sir,—In the Journal of July 10 your Correspondent "Traveller" gives some interesting particulars regarding these mines, in addition to corroborating the statements made by a "Recent Shareholder" in your previous issue. Will you kindly allow me to add my mite of testimony to the thorough and practical development which is being carried on at this property, and which might be advantageously followed by kindred undertakings, with happy results to their proprietary, and benefit to the county at large? I may here add that since your Correspondents visited the mines the completion of the dressing-floors has become an actual fact, and the trial of the extensive and powerful machinery passed off without a hitch. No one can judge of their great extent and power without a personal visit. I was also much struck with the manifest change in the strata sinking towards the 110, which in my opinion points to their nearing the great ore deposits found and worked upon deeper in the adjoining mine. Already a marked improvement has taken place in the 100, which in my opinion is more than likely to greatly enhance the value of this rich mineral property.

ANOTHER TRAVELLER.

London, July 23.

WEST VOR MINE.

WEST VOR MINE.

west vor in has been strongly attracted by the striking character of a mine lately commenced working which adjoins the forest Wheal Vor Mine and now known as West Vor. The set is mine and amelting works is all in good working order.

A striking of the same geological composition, the great vor Mine and the great vor Mine and great gre WEST VOR MINE.

SIR,—My attention has been strongly attracted by the striking character of a mine lately commenced working which adjoins the Great Wheal Vor Mine and now known as West Vor. The sett is extensive, and its situation is most favourable for the production of large masses of tin: it being bounded on the east by Great Vor Mine and being of the same geological composition, the lodes from which such vast returns were made passing through the entire length of this mine. Capt. Josiah Thomas, of Dolcoath, in a report on West Vor states that Great Vor was probably one of the most productive tin mines ever found in Cornwall. On the north it is bounded by Great Work, also one of the most successful of our Cornish tin mines, and, to add to its chances of success, is the junction of killas and granite which occurs in the sett. It has been highly reported on by the following eminent and practical mining authorities:—Capt. Josiah Thomas, Manager of Dolcoath Mine; Capt. S, Harris, Manager of Great Vor Mine; Capt. W. R. Rutter, Manager of West Seton. and other practical men of acknowledged authority. These reports can be obtained on application at the office of the company.

London, July 23. —— T. HUNTER, Secretary.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence see this day's Supplement.]

July 24, 1880.]	THE MINING JOURNAL.	833
The CHAIRMAN replied that as a matter of fact they had only been at	sanguine expectations. It is said that 10 tons of tin a month will at once be returned without difficulty. SALES OF COPPER ORES. COPPER ORES SOLD AT THE CORNWALL TICKETINGS, FOR THE Probability of the Sunday of State	S tons of vein stuff. Mr. T. S. Treloar reports that the pro- t of June amounts to 2158-4 oits., which at 8s. 6d. per oit., 5s., which is less than the corresponding half of May, owing oot becoming slightly disordered. The large clay vein and rise form a junction, and just at this point the underlie of early changed, becoming stiffer, and the clay at the same lixed with iron and quartz, and proving less productive thin ges in jacotings mines are not unfrequent. We have, how- out at the horizon of the 20 ft. level, and find it here main- relying flatter, and not so disturbed as it at present is in the above, although the samples are not so rich as we have been eas should be felt that the gold will become exhausted in at the No. I side level, off the adig long to the Ouro Podre curiferous veins. The drawback to us here is having only one ut we are in good hopes that ere long the Francisco Antonio, rrounding veins, as well as the Bahu, will become available of the change in the Ouro Podre section there is nothing in notice. The various works of the establishment are being y. n Potter, June 28: The hoisting engine was started upon n kept running day shift since. We have shipped to th i tons of ore from the 330 ft.; commence hoisting from thr ning.—Upper Works: The ore broken in these works has n the dump, and will be shipped to-morrow.—East Winze; re have been taken from this winze, which is now being
The Hon P. C. BRUCE, M.F., in the chair. If M. G. Burch (the secretary) read the notice convening the sting. G. Burch and that during the year under review the works.	South Devon United 330 1061 2 6	n the dump, and will be shipped to-morrow East Winze:
the characteristic period of the country had increased from 8000 tons the country had increased from 8000 tons about 14,000 tons, and had maintained pretty nearly the same avage as to qualify. In addition to keeping up this output, a consequence of the country had been applied to the flow and the flow a	Wheal Comford 26 106 12 the 330 ft, level has b Gawton 47 103 8 0 it did when we star Carn Brea 33 98 3 6 posit is run on. Som South Crofty 57 171 6 0 ing the week. The u Wheal Basset 19 63 7 6 of ore.	een sampled. The ore breast is looking much better than ted in work, and a better grade is looked for as the de- e very nice quartz has been broken in the 430 ft. level dur- uprise has been continued on the ledge 12 ft. on a 2-ft. vein
Avage as a control of inferior ore had been placed on the floors ready reable quantity of inferior ore had been placed on the floors ready melting when the works were completed. The managers had pushed for the two works and opened up the property for the future, yet the of wages and working showed but a small increase, being 16,2404, as against 1981, in 1878, in which year the output was much lower; in fact, the cost was	South Condurrow 7 56 0 ISABELLE (Gold I Killifreth 5 16 7 6 Advance made, 73 ft. Teague's Ore 6 23 5 0 3015 ft. The formati Great Crinnis 20 79 0 thing in good order, a functional research North Treskerby 6 16 19 0 order, a functional research	and Silver).—Foreman's weekly report ending June 27: ; total distance from mouth, 2943 ft.; from Monument, on has been quite favourable for making tunnel. Every- and nothing unusual to report.—Foreman's monthly report nee made during the month, 284 ft.; total distance from
73. In 1016,	Wheal Harmony 15 32 12 6 mouth, 2888 ft.; from the Basset 13 37 14 0 five shifts during the ground by timbers.	n Monument, 3051 ft. Work was suspended at the heading early part of the month for the purpose of securing the since that time the formation has been moderately favoural. A 3-in stream of water was struck at a point 2850 ft.

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COPPER ORES SOLD AT THE SWANSEA TICKETINGS. FOR THE

Total

	Cons.			Amou	4	
ambrian	103	***************************************		1,469		0
erehaven	189	***************************************		814		0
an-y-Bwlch	71			441		8
igrony	14	***************		186	18	0
Total	427		£	2,912	16	6
COLON	IAL.					
letts Cove	1912		£	8,102	0	0
Copper Ore	106			691	0	0
Total	2018		E	8,793	0	0
FOREI	GN.					
Caveira	1331		£	6,731	14	6
7irneberg	432		-	3,501	0	0
7ignaes	259		1	2,867	0	0
rendal	581			2,250	0	
lobral	116	***************************************		1,137	4	6
aque lo Abarca	128			1,605	1	0
Cuba Precipitate	35			810	16	Ö
Mostardeira	177			573	6	ŏ
Bogalho	6	***************************************		87	0	Ö
Total	3068		£1	9.563	5	-
RECAPITU	LATIC					
British			3.	2.912	18	6
Colonial			-	8,793	0	Č
Foreign				9,563		è
undries					8	Ò
Total	5520		£3	1,460	10	(
COMPANIES BY WHOM THE	ORES	WERE PUR	RCI	HASE	ED.	

Total	. 5520	***********	£31,460	10	0
COMPANIES BY WHOM THE					
	Tons.			ınt.	
Copper Miners' Company	. 646		£ 3,339	6	3
P. Grenfell and Sons	. 648		2,829	11	0
Nevill, Druce, and Co	. 294		2,956	7	0 6
Vivian and Sons				10	0
Williams, Foster, and Co				5	3
Mason and Elkington				15	03000
Charles Lambert	149		1,303	1	0
Landore Copper Company				2	0
Cape Copper Company			1,008	12	0
Total	5520		£31,460	10	0

FOREIGN MINES.

FOREIGN MINES.

RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED.—Telegram from the mine at Eureka, Nevada: Week's run, \$65,000, from 1130 (?) tons of ore. Retinery, \$55,000.

— R. Rickard, June 30: Since my last operations both in mine and smelting works have been carried on with usual regularity. The cross-cut from Liszette tunnet has been extended ? It. in hard limestone. The 200 west drift has been advanced 12 ft. in good-looking ground. The 200 north-west is in much more favourable ground for drifting than it has been for some time, and has been advanced 18 ft. The 400 north from No. 11 chamber has been extended 8 ft. in very hard ground. The 600 west drift has been advanced 12 ft.; ground more favourable. The 600 west drift has been advanced 12 ft.; ground more favourable for ore; there is a well-defined fissure with some ledge matter: this drift has been extended 18 ft. The 800 west has been extended 14 ft.: ground more favourable for drifting. The 900 west has been advanced 4 ft. in very hard ground. The 900 north cross-cut has been extended 7 ft. without any change to mention. The chambers are all looking well, and turning out the usual quantity of good ore. The machinery both in mine and smelting works is all in good working order.

MISSOURI LEAD.—Telegram from the mines—Furnaces working well, plenty of ore.

ALMADA AND TIRITO CONSOLIDATED.—Telegram from Mr. Clemes, dated

ing the week. The uprise has been continued on the ledge 12 ft. on a 2-ft. vein of ore.

ISABELLE (Gold and Silver).—Foreman's weekly report ending June 27; Advance made, 73 ft.; total distance from mouth, 2943 ft.; from Monument, 3015 ft. The formation has been quite favourable for making tunnel. Everything in good order, and nothing unusual to report.—Foreman's monthly report for June, 1830: Advance made during the month, 284 ft.; total distance from mouth, 2989 ft.; from Monument, 3061 ft. Work was suspended at the heading five shifts during the early part of the month for the purpose of securing the ground by timbers. Since that time the formation has been moderately favourable for making tunnel. A 3-in. stream of water was struck at a point 2850 ft. from the mouth coming in from the north. Eight sets of timber were placed in position during the month. Everything is in good order and working smoothly. SOUTH-EAST WYNAAD ESTATES AND GOLD MINING COMPANY—Oliver Pegler says—Went also to Richmond and ran over the principal reefs of the three estates, and were astonished at the grand character of the veins, some being, as Capt. Roberts says, fathoms wide, and also present appearances of being auriferous and alluvial washing, which point undoubtedly to the auriferous character of the stone, and if our preliminary prospection is successful great results must be expected, as there are great quantities of quartz sufficient for the employment of many stamp heads, and a large daily output sufficient for the employment of many stamp heads, and a large daily output sufficient indeed for more than one company. I am going to have the quartz broken in two places at least here, and commencement for two tunnels will be made immediately.

SENTEIN.—July 10: The manager reports as follows:—St. Byrbe has been ex-

ierous character of the stone, and if our preliminary prospection is successful great results must be expected, as there are great quantities of quartz sufficient for the employment of many stamp heads, and a large daily output sufficient indeed for more than one company. I am going to have the quartz broken in two places at least here, and commencement for two tunnels will be made immediately.

SEXTEIN—July 10: The manager reports as follows:—St. Berbe has been extended 15 ft. No material change in the lode. No. 4 end has a little improved since last week, worth 3½ tons of earbonate of lead per fathom. We have not driven this level much in consequence of the air being still a little foul. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is very rich for mineral. The stopes are fully as productive as ever. We have broken 300 tons, and have brought down to the Bocard 302 tons, or reof silver-lead and zinc. Wire-rope, dressing machinery, &c., going well.

— July 17: The manager reports as follows:—During the present week we have broken at the mines 300 tons of silver-lead (galena), carbonate of lead, and zinces, and have transported to the Bocard 300 tons. There is no perceptible difference in the value of our stopes and ends since last reported on. No. 4 end has been extended 7 ft. in a lode composed of carbonate of lead and sossan, worth 3 tons of carbonate of lead per fathom. The winze sinking below No. 4 level has been on the day of the surface of the sorting of the surface of

LEAD ORES. ORES.
Price per ton.
... 2 9 19 0 ...
9 15 6 ...
10 3 6 ...
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11 6 6 ...
11 8 0 ...
11 8 0 ...
11 11 6 ... Purchasers.
Walker, Parker, and Co.
ditto
ddan Eyton.
J. H. Moore.
Walker, Parker, and Co.
Panther Lead Co.
Weston, Son, and Co.
J. Walton and Co. Date. Mines. July 21—Pant-y-Mwyn 22—Roman Gravels ditto ditto

BLENDE. Purchasers. Rickard Brothers. Vivian and Sons. Dillwyn and Co. Date. Mines.
July 14—Pierrefitte ...
22—Van
— ditto

Mines.	To	ons.	Pr	ice.		Mines.		8.		ice.
Devon Grea	t Consols1	107	£2	4	6	Gunnislake (Clitte	ers). 60			
			2	1	6	ditto				10
ditto		105	2	7	0	Marke Valley				15
ditto		98	2	5	0	ditto				9
	*************			2	6	ditto				12
ditto	*************	87	2	5	0	ditto				4
ditto .		85	4	18	0	ditto	3)	2	3
ditto	************			14	0	Glasgow Caradon				1
ditto	************	8	11	10	0	ditto				0
South Carac	lon	99	. 3	3	6	ditto		3		7
ditto	************			16	6	South Devon Unit	ed., 5		1	9
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			TO	TAI	P	RODUCE.				
Devon Grea	t Con 769	P.5	273	17	6	Glasgow Caradon.	160	£	655	16
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Gunnislake	(6114) 200		673		A	Bedford United			166	7
Crummistake	(CILLO.) 230	*****	013	400	-0	Bearora Chicoa	9.0		184	10

Marke Valley 262 720 17 0 Phœnix......

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES V	VER	E PURC	CHASE	w.		
Names.	Ton	D.	Amo	un	t.	
Vivian and Sons	. 576	5-6	£2284	0	3	
Granfell and Sons	. 149	34	509	- 5	- 4	
Nevill, Druce, and Co	461	34	1779	11	1	
Williams, Foster, and Co	. 689	36	1972	0	10	
Mason and Elkington	. 217	32	860	2	0	
Charles Lambert and Co.	. 73		439	9	6	
	_		****	-	_	
Total	2168	*******	£7844	9	0	

NO SALE on Thursday next, July 29.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth—Mines parcels.—Mellanear 510—West Tolgus 250—East Pool 204—West Seton 71.—G Crinnis and Carlyon Consolidated Mines 48—South Condurrow 23—North Williams 18.—Total, 1124 tons.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERLLYN.—J. Roberts, July 21: The valley cross-cut appears to be changing its character a little. The ground is not quite so hard, nor is it quite so stratified, which seems to indicate that the lode is not far off. The No. 3 cross-cut is without any change six has been been considered to the staff from the end on the great lode, in order to commence driving towards the shaft behind the farm cottage. There can be no question, I think, that there is a fine course of lead underlying the large course of blende in those shafts. We have about 20 fms. to drive to reach the shafts.

ASSHETON.—Joseph Gariand, July 21: The 50, south of Mawr shaft, on the north and south lode, was driven last month 3 ft. 9 in.; it has been re-set to four men, for four weeks, at 74. 10s. per fathom; the lode is now 4 ft. wide, and contains a sprinkling of lead ore throughout. All operations on tribute have been suspended, in accordance with your instructions. We shall have ready for same JEDFORD INTED.—B. Goldsworthy, July 21: There has been no lode taken down in the 127 or 115 since last report. A stope in the back of the 138 has fallen off in value, and is suspended for the present. The other stopes are worth on an average 7t. 10s. per fathom. On the Bridge lode we are sinking the new shaft by a full pare of men with all speed, the lode still maintains its size and character. BELOWDA.—Thos. Parkyn, July 22: I am very pleased to inform you that we have a great improvement here. I put on four men to slink a lode known as the Beacon Borough lode, and we are down now 4 fms., and I find the ancients have been down as far. I am pleased to say that we have, from all appearances, an immense quantity of very reis paying work for tin that can be sent to the starting the stamp.

BETTWS-Y-OCED.—M. H. Whitford, July 20: The 30 to drive east of the flat rod shaft by six men, at 11t, per fathom; judging from the distance driven that this end is not far from the point of horse asseen in the level above, where good in the back of deep a

1803, per fathom; the lode is very well defined, and continues down with much the same underlie, and the matrix of the lode is very kindly for lead ore, and the ground upon the hangling-wall is a beautiful white limestone, so that I am expecting to cut ore in this shaft daily.

— July 22: The stopes in the 17 cast are looking better to-day.

BWLCH UNITED.—N. Bray, July 22: The lode in the 100, east of Ritchie's shaft, has improved since my last report, and shows a nice branch of silver-lead ore and blende; any further improvement leading to a discovery in this drivage would greatly enhance the value of the property, as the level is going back into into new ground 30 fathoms deeper than any previous trials. The shaftmen will complete sending the new lift of pumps from the 100 to the 110 by to-morrow, and after fixing shaft-rods, &c., the water will be got out rapidly, and cutting of the lodge commenced with. Some of the shaftmen who were not required about the lift of pumps have been employed on a trial stope in the back of the 40, and I am pleased to say that so far this place looks encouraging and shall have further attention. The stopes on the average are yielding good quality crestuff of the value of 12l. to 15l. per fathom.—Machinery and Dressing Floors: After several delays, owing to the foundry people's fault, all the fittings have been rendered on the mine and set up, and I have now the pleasure to inform you that to-day we made a trial start of the crushing-wheel and its connections, with the crusher and jigger, and also of the large revolving plunger, with its long line of rods, pulleys, and other connections to the 50-ft. pumping-wheel. The whole of rods, pulleys, and other connections to the 50-ft. pumping-wheel. The whole of rods, pulleys, and other connections of the 106 yard level will yield 2 tons of copper ore yer yard. The temperature of lime, intermixed with copper ore, but not enough to value. The docing the past week. The lode at the shaft sinking below the 106 yard level will yield 2 tons o

mine as quickly as possible. In order to do this we are obliged to take men from the castern levels.

CARNARVON.—John Roberts, July 21: There is no change in the 90 end since last week. The ground still continues hard, but being in the lode we may strike copper any day. The shaft we are sinking in the western ground is looking well for making copper. The sulphur is giving out, and there is more copper and more of the kind of stone that is generally associated with bunches of copper. The upper trial in the side of the mountain is also looking very promising. In a few days we shall cut into a large joint, similar to those which made the lode so rich in the old mine, and I am hoping that there will be something very good to report.

The upper trial in the side of the mountain is also looking very promising. In a few days we shall cut into a large joint, similar to those which made the lode so rich in the old mine, and I am hoping that there will be something very good to report.

CARN CAMBORNE.—W. C. Vivian, July 15: We are draining the water from the 70. I have been underground, hoping to be able to get into this level, but there was still about 4f to 6 water above the bottom, so I could not enter it. The workings are, I think, more limited under this level than above it, so that our progress in getting the water out to the bottom will now probably be better than little the state of the water out to the bottom will now probably be better than little to the 15 the water out to the bottom will now probably be better than little to the 15 the water out to the bottom will now probably be better than little to the 15 the water out to the bottom will now probably be better than little to the 15 the water out to the bottom will now probably be better than little to the 15 the water of the bottom will now probably be better than little to the 15 the water to the bottom will now probably be better than little to the 15 the water broad to the water from the 15 the water to the deepest workings are over 20 ft. in width. I intend having some of the ends of the old stopes blasted down in order that we may see clearly the nature of the lode and its productiveness for copper and tin. I hope that immediately after this week week we shall be able to explore the mine to the deepest workings, and to furnish you with a report thereon.

— R. Sonthey, July 20: The water is now between the 70 and 30. We are going to put in a small lift through the 70 to pull out the water from an old working that has no communication with the shaft, and where, it is said, the covered to the state of the state of

CWMYSTWITH.—July 21: The lode in the 15, driving east of Pugh's cross-cross-cut, on the new lode, is now 2 ft. wide, and is again producing lead and blende, and looks promising to further improve. The 15, west of Pugh's cross-cut, on the new lode, is suspended for the present, the place being too closs for the men to work, but will be resumed again after we communicate this level with the long winze. Gill's upper level, west of Gill's cross-cut, on the new lode, is suspended for a time, and the men put to stope over the same level east of the cross-cut. In James's level, driving east of rise, over the 15, on the new lode, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 15 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The rise over the 15, west of Pugh's cross-cut, on the new lode, is suspended. In the winze sinking below Gill's lower level, on the new lode, is suspended. In the winze sinking below Gill's lower level, on the new lode, is suspended. In the winze sinking below Gill's lower level, on the new lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed chiefly of lead and blende. We have about 2 fathoms more to sink in this winze to reach the 15, at Pugh's, when we purpose driving west in the bottom to hasten the communication. In Edwards's, or No. 1 winze, sinking below Gill's lower level, on the new lode, the lode will still produce 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom for the length of the winze, 9 ft. In the stope over Gill's lower level, west of No. 1 winze, on the new lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. In the stope over Gill's upper level, west of will be will still produce 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. In the stope over Gill's upper level, west of Michell's level west, on the new lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 15 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. In the stope over Michell's level west, on the hew lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 15 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. In the stope over Michell's level west, on the hew lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 16 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. In the pitch over Ewel Fawr, on the co

the same. We are busy on the distance is smallers in a day or two.
D'ERESBY CONSOLS.—J. Roberts, W. Sandoe, July 21: There is no change in any point since last week, except the lode in the bottom of Owen's sump is

the same. We are busy on the dressing floor, and shall send off again to the smelters in a day or two.

D'ERESBY CONSOLS.—I. Roberts, W. Sandoe, July 21: There is no change in any point since last week, except the lode in the bottom of Owen's sump is looking better.

D'ERESBY MOUNTAIN.—J. Roberts, W. Sandoe, July 21: We have a pare of men, as you are aware, cutting through the lode towards that point; and, it being the rorner of the towards that point; and, it being the general report that the old men had always the best lead on that side of the lode, we are very anxious to know something about it, as we have not yet seen that side of the lode below No. 4. The No. 6, or 15 fm. level, is now in 10 fms. from the shaft, and, if the ground continues as it is, we shall be up under the large sump in two months more. It is understood that we are driving on the hanging side of the lode, incrder to hasten towards the sump, to get a communication with that place, and we can cut through the lode at any time to prove its value near the shaft, which is 30 fms. from the sump. The lode at No. 2 is not looking quite so well this last day of two; but we do not feel discouraged, as a sual squeeze in this lode is not an unusual thing. The new engine works exceedingly well, nothing could have answered our purpose so well, as it consumes but very litle coals, as you will discover by the bills, and the amount of work that it is capable of doing is surprising. We do not think that there are many mines that have really better prospects than this has, and we have now got sufficient power for pumping and winding for a long time to come, and that at a very cheap rate. And we have no doubt that we shall please all concerned with results after a short time.

DERWENT.—J. Morpeth, July 19: The rise in the 74 keeps much the same as for some time past, but has not yet touched the coal bed which lies immediately under the little limestone. The 33 rise upon a little poorer, and others a shade better. The weather is still unsettled, and at time v

ine 34, the ground is tolerably lavourable for progress, and congenial for nineral.

DUBBY SYKE.—W. Vipond, July 17: There is not much to report from here his week; the joiner has been making new buckets for the water-wheel, and he men continuing to cut up the shaft-top. We have got all the pumps lifted out of the Nether Hearth shaft; there is something over 6 fathorns of them. Chere will be 8 fathoms more required to complete the set for Dubby 8yke shaft. EAST CHIVERTON.—R. Southey, July 22: The lode in the 90, west of engine-haft, is still very large, and producing some very rich silver-lead ore. I expect further improvement here when we get under the perpendicular of the ore one down in the bottom of the 74, and judging from present appearances I hope or each this point in about three to four months at the latest. The ground in he 64 cross-cut is much the same as when I reported last. The end is letting out a large quantity of water, being driven by a staff of men at 12L per fathom. The dressing hands are busily preparing another parcel of silver-lead for the narket.

EAST CRAYEN MOOR.—D. Williams, July 22: Layer much pleasure in reast.

The dressing names are busily preparing another parcel of silver-lead for the market.

EAST CRAVEN MOOR.—D. Williams, July 22: I have much pleasure in reporting that excellent progress continues to be made in sinking the new shaft from surface, which is now down 6 fms. below the 65 or 71 fms. from surface. The mode of sinking adopted has exceeded our expoctations, having during the week removed and drawn to grass from foot of shaft 6 cubic ims. of ground: we have here a most masterly and well-defined lode, upwards of 8 ft. wide, composed principally of gossan and sulphate of barytes intermixed with branches and boulders of lead ore, worth from 2½ to 3 tons per fathom. Other points improving: we have delivered at the mill 40 tons of lead ore, and have commenced dressing another parcel. Machinery in good order and working smoothly.

smoothly:

EAST DEVON CONSOLS.—J. Browning, July 20: The ground in the crosscut south is favourable for driving, and judging from the appearance of the
small branches being intersected I calculate that we are not far distant from
cutting another lode. Good progress is being made in the driving of the adit
end going west, the lode is of a most promising character, varying from 5 to 6 ft.
wide, thickly impregnated with ore, still carrying a large splendid looking
gossan. I am glad to find the eastern ends in the adjoining mine improving,
during the last week they were valued from 20. to 25t. per fathom. This speaks
well for East Devon, as most all the shoots of ore in South Devon are dipping
into this sett.

well for East Devon, as most all the shoots of ore in South Devon are dipping into this sett.

EAST ROMAN GRAVELS.—Arthur Waters, July 22: The engine-shaft is now about 8 fathoms below the 97; ground as for some time past. The 97 south is in a lode 2½ ft, wide, composed of spar, stones of lead one, and blende, but of little value. In the 88 south the lode is about 5 ft, wide, worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The winze from the 75 being holed to the 86 we have put the men to stope in the back of the latter level, north of winze, on a lode worth 3 tons per fathom. The pitch in the back of the 88, near the shaft, is worth 34 ton per fathom. No. 1 pitch in the 75 being holed to the 86 we have put the men to stope in No. 1 pitch in the 75 south is worth 2 tons per fathom. No. 2 pitch south is worth 35 ton per fathom. No. 1 pitch in the 75 south is worth 1 ton per fathom. No. 2 pitch south is worth 35 ton per fathom. The pitch in the bottom of the 50 south is worth 35 ton per fathom. Pitch in the bottom of the 20 south is worth 35 ton per fathom. Pitch in the 6 fm level north is worth 8 to 19 cwts, per fathom. We have to-day sampled 39 tons of lead ore, for sale next week.

laying out dressing floors. In sinking for fork in engine-shaft below add we have broken some rich work for tin, some stones quite half tin. The lode in the eastern stope is not so large, but quite as productive; lode in western stope is not so large, but quite as productive; lode in western at the case of the stamps, and if we get our pumping gear delivared in time we shall begin stamping in a fortnight's time.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, jun., July 17: The part of the lade carried in the rise going up in the back of the 117 east is 5 ft. wide, yielding 5 ton of sulphur and arsenical mundic, mixed with good quality ore per fathom. The lode in the 105 east is improving in character, producing 6 tons of serecical mundic and ore per fathom. The lode in the stope below the 105, cast of wins in yielding 10 tons of arsenical mundic and ore per fathom. The lode in the back of the 95 is yielding 10 tons of arsenical mundic and ore per fathom. The lode in the back of the 95 is yielding 10 tons of arsenical mundic per fathom. All other points are without change.

GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Taylor, W. J. Taylor, July 19: Englischand or per fathom. All other points are without change.

GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Taylor, Y. J. Taylor, July 19: Englischant: We have fixed standing-lift in the 102, cased the shaft from the 90 to this level, and are now pushing on the sinking by nine men as fast as possible. The 102 east, on the south lode, is turning out some good ore, and the ground faturable. We look for a speedy improvement in this end. In the 90 west, on the north lode, the ground and lode are looking better, but not yet increased in value worth about 6t, per fathom. In the 90 east the ground is hard, and the lode disordered, producing a little ore, with mundic. There is no change fo notice is the cross-cut south in this level. We have not cut away more lode. The 91 met worth about 5t, per fathors and pitches, which are turning out about the usual quantities of ore, varying in value from 10t. to 15t per fathom.

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ducing capacity of this section after the deep adit is brought up at 50 tons permonth, but if both sections north and south of hill will produce this quantity monthly for the first six months it will more than realise our expectations what the company was formed.

GREAT HOLWAY.—W. T. Harris, July 22: Roskell's Engine-Shaft: The sining is now being continued with all possible speed. The ground is favorable for progress, and of a most promising character. We obtain some rich stones of lead ore from branches running lengthways of the shaft, indicative that a large body of ore will be discovered when the shaft is down the required depth to intersect the lode.—Garden Shaft: No. 1 driving east of lode is worth 1 too of blends and 5 cwts, of lead ore per fathom. No. 2 cast of stope is yielding 15 cwts, of lead ore per fathom, No. 2 cast of stope is yielding 15 cwts, of lead ore per fathom, and promising an improvement. The ground in the cross-cut driving south contains several branches of spar, encouraging signs the lose is near.—Office Shaft: The pitch in back of 60 yard level cast is yielding 15½ too of lead ore and 1½ too of blends per fathom. Machinery working satisfactorily.

GREAT LAXEY.—F. Reddiciffle, July 21: There is still a wide lode in the 23 fathom level end, north of Welsh shaft, and it is also beginning to product more ore as well as to be most promising in appearance; the present value julper fathom. The cross-cut driving west in the 247 end north in search of a branch of lode is driven 2½ fathoms, but nothing met with as yet, although the ground-is not clean country rock, and seems to indicate that we may yet eyed a branch. In the 235 end north 5 ft. of the lode is being carried in dring, which portion is worth 164, but there is more lode standing on the slide. The area two stopes in the roof of this level—one worth 204, the other 254, per fathom. The 220 end north is changeable; the lode has recently been producing good ore, but just now is of little value. The winze in sole of this level—one of driv

at the 130 gave way yesterday, and in consequence or star by with this acception the machinery, &c., above and below ground is going on regularly and well.

GREEN HURTH.—W. Vipond, July 16: The sole of the 30, north of Swas shaft, is yielding 6 tons of ore per fathom. The sole of the 30, near Vipond, sump, is yielding 5 tons of ore per fathom. The men are down 6 ft. below the sole in this, but we have not seen the cheek of the vein in this one iften sideyat. The No. 3 stope continues to yield about 1½ ton of ore per fathom, and the ½ stope 3 tons of ore per fathom. We shall finish the delivery of the present side of ore as soon as the carts can get it away, and commence next week with the next parcel. The engineer is preparing to get the other large pulley up for lowering the pumps into the shaft.

GWERN-Y-MYNYDD.—A. Francis, July 22: Fawnog: The east driving free Brammock sump in the main flat south ore run. Here the ground is still has, and the nip in the flat continues, with some slight indications of a change. The same applies to the cross-cut north to the main ore run from the level in question. The north ore run in the main flat is more congenial for ore and easierful driving. The tribute pitch over the bottom level in the north-cast by south-weil lode is poor for lead, but the bargain takers still persevere.—Western Shaft: Here I am glad to say we have holed the most western shaft to the communicating level, to which point is is timbered and secured. We shall after the ladders and dividings are fixed therein be in a position to cross-cut north and south in the upper flat after the engines are removed to Gwern-y-Mynydd, as at this depth the workings will be above the natural underground water level. We can thus prove not only the Fawnog ore run in the upper flat, but others know to exist both north and south of same. We can also drive horizontally his westerly direction into the lower flat, from which we can drive both north as south for new runs. I have great faith in the rising ground from this point. D

be removed.

HINGSTON DOWN.—T, Richards, July 21: The lode in the deep ad
the south cross-cut, continues to produce some saving work of ricl
copper ore. The shaftmen are making very good progress in squaring
that, putting in timber, &c. The masons are getting on satisfactorily.

copper ore. The sharking in timber, &c. The masons are getting on satisfactorily with engine-house, &c.

LADYWELL.—Arthur Waters, July 22: The winze below the adit, souli new shaft, is down to water, and we have to-day put the men to drive not towards the shaft on a lode worth 1 to 1½ ton per fathom; the best leading seen in the mine has come from this winze during the last week or so. West anxious to prove this point a little further before starting the engine to did the mine to the 16 fm. level again.

LEAD ERA.—J. A. Ede, July 22: I am pleased to be able to state that at notify within the history of the mine has the ground looked more encouraging that does at present in the furrow worked from No. I sump, east of adit. The grow is made up chiefly of spar—12 in. soft sand, and boulders 12 in., flockan 18 Not having penetrated sufficiently into the furrow I am unable at present or cide as to the precise nature of the conditions attending the deposition of a large boulder of limestone, which required blasting. There is no other charton to tote. District.

LLANDEGLA.—H. Hotchkiss, July 20: Saturday last being the

per fathom. The pitch in the back of the 86, near the shait, is worth ¼ ton per lathom. We have to the south is worth ½ ton per fathom. No. 2 pitch is suspended. The pitch in the bottom of the 59 south is worth ½ ton per fathom. No. 3 pitch is suspended. The pitch in the bottom of the 59 south is worth ½ ton per fathom. Pitch in the bottom of the 29 south is worth ½ ton per fathom. Pitch in the bottom of the per fathom. Pitch in the bottom of the per fathom in the 20 south is worth ½ ton per fathom. Pitch in the bottom of the per fathom in the per fathom. Pitch in the per fathom in the 20 south is worth ½ ton per fathom. Pitch in the per fathom in the 20 south is worth ½ ton of the per fathom. Pitch in the per fat

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has been driving, have bee sufficient the driv. a fair ch NEW my last. NOBT have not to a chaabove ver the win menced to the 4. house, w

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worth 1 Yielding ore for: SOUT lode in level is the bac out alte the bac is unper The rise bottom lathom

July 24, 1880.]

crosscut, driving south, west of Gundry's shaft, was driven 1 fm. 0 ft. 9 in.: the mean after to doe is standing in the side of the level, as there is a much larger and mean the look is standing in the side of the level, as there is an untel larger and mean the look is standing in the side of the level, as there is an untel larger and mean the look of the standard of the level as there is a much larger and mean the larger of the

unial ors per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 50, east of Ennor's winze, by leiding 22 tons of arsenical ore and 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. We by leid about 1404, worth of copper ready for sale, in addition to our usual returns of arsenic.

PANDORA.—H. Nottingham, July 21: Engine-Shaft: New Lode: The engine-shaft below the 33 on the new lode has been sunk 2 ft. 6 in, since last report. The lode is now fully 6 ft. wide, and is yielding quite 2 tons of lead to a fathom; this promises to be the finest run of ore ground yet discovered in the mine.—The 35 fm. Level: This level going south is extremely wet, and spare for driving but is looking rather better for lead; worth from 12 to 15 owns, per fathom. We are now near meet the sinking of it next week. No. 1 stope is skill producting good stuff; worth 1/2 ton, per fathom.—The 23 fm. Level: The new winze sinking under this level, porth of No. 1, is without change. The other, sinking good stuff; worth 1/2 ton, per fathom.—The 23 fm. Level: The new winze sinking under this level, porth of No. 1, is without change. The other, sinking of lead to a fathom; this will open a new section of stoping ground for us.—The 34 fm. Level: Goodard's Lode: This cross-out east in the south end or this level has crossed one joint belonging to the lode, but 1 do not think this is the outside wall of the lode; we are continuing the cross-cut for proving this. The stope working under the 23 south is not looking so wall; worth now? 5 ton of lead and sane of blende to a tathom—Surface: We are making fair progress on the state of the arsenic.

PANDORA.—H. Nottingham, July 21: Engine-Shaft: New Lode: The engineuff below the 33 on the new lode has been sunk 2 ft. 6 in, since last report

half at once. PRINCE OF WALES.—John Audrews, July 21: The water is now 4 fms. be-PRINCE OF WALES.—John Audrews, July 21: The water is now 4 fms. be-we the 45, but we shall not fork below the point named for several days, as the latter water of the property of the property of the several days, as the state of the property of the property of the property of the property ROMAN GRAYELS.—Arthur Waters, July 22: The 140, north of new engine-balt, is worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. In the 110 south we are cross-cutting east to the main part of the lode, which, according to my dialling yes-croparty is standing in that direction. The 95 south is worth 1 ton per fathom

shaft, is worth I too of lead ore per fathom. In the 10 south we are cross-cutting east to the main part of the lode, which, according to my dialling ves-tersay, is standing in that direction. The 95 south is worth 1 ton per fathom on the footwall portion of the lode; the hanging-wall part of the vein is stand-ing by our side as we go forward. The 85 south is worth 3 tons per fathom. The vinze sinking below the 65 on the middle part of the great lode is worth 2½ tons per fathom for the width carried, but we are leaving 1½ to 2 tons per fathom on the 65 north and south of No. 2 cross-cut, on the footwall part of the lode, is worth 1 one fathom in each direction. The stopes throughout the mine are leaving 1½ to 15 per fathom on the control of the control of the vein stoping the ground.

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The 40, iven last opper ore triven last of the 80, westing 1 ton in: the of shaft, or copper there is The 70

worth 1 to ne per fathom in each direction. The stopes throughout the mine are yielding their usual quantities of lead ore. Our sale to-day was 230 tons of lead ore so for 2321. 108.

SUTH CONDURROW.—Wm. Rich, Wm. Williams, H. King, July 21: The sole in the 40, east of King's, is worth 121, per fathom. The winze below this level is worth 122, per fathom. The lode is the 60 east is withten the back of this level is worth 124, per fathom. The rise in the back of this level is worth 125, per fathom. The rise in the back of this level is worth 126, per fathom. The 70, west of Flantation shaft, is unproductive. The ground is favourable for working in the 70 cross-out south. The rise in the back of the 70 west is worth 122, per fathom. The winze below the lottom of this level is worth 167, per fathom. The 50 end west is worth 168, per fathom. The 80 east is worth 169, per fathom. The 50 end west is worth 169, per fathom. The 80 end west is worth 169, per fathom. The 80 east is worth 169, per fathom. The 80 end west is worth 169, per fathom and we have been getting one o

where the two ends intersected each other, I have put six men to stope out belot in side and cut ground for wince trace, at six, per fathom, preparatory to shak it he is the six of the property of the six o

take place will from time be duly reported to the company's office as usual. In the south cross-cut at the 70, at Hawke's shaft, we have driven about 5 fms since the last general meeting; the ground is still hard, and wet, and very congenial for the production of silver-lead ore, so that I have every reason to believe, when the ground is excavated, a good lode will be met with. Since the water has been let in the lower levels of the mine we have had a good deal of trouble, consequent on the foulness of the air. This difficulty, I am pleased to say, has been got over, and better progress in driving may be looked for. The boilers also have suffered considerably, and we have been obliged to cut out the defective parts and put in new.

73 fms. 1 ft. 6 in., the last 60 fms. of which has been in almost a continuous horizontal deposit of ore, varying in value from 3 to 6 tons per 1a hom. The vein here for the less in original to the property of the basing part of which to-day is upwards of 2 ft. wide, mining improving, the basing part of which to-day is upwards of 2 ft. wide, mining improving the basing part of which to-day is upwards of 2 ft. wide, and improving the basin has a chain weigh off to-morrow the produce in pig-lead of 30 tons of lead ore, and shall have other to-morrow the produce in pig-lead of 30 tons of lead ore, and shall have other to-morrow the produce tin. The lode is 4 ft. wide, and improving in its nature, as well as producing more tin; it is a very kindly lode.

WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.—July 22: In the 155, west of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and yielding 5 ton of copper ore per fathom. In the 25 east, on the south part of lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 13c, west of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, but unproductive. In a stope in the south part of lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 13c, west of shaft, and east of No. 3 whize, the lode is 22 ft. wide, back of the 155, west of shaft, and east of No. 3 whize, the lode is 22 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom; worth 10. 10. per fathom. Stope in the back of the 155 west of shaft, and east of No. 3 whize, lode 15c, ft. wide, yielding 11/5 ton of ore per fathom; worth 12. 10s, per fathom. Stope in the worth 15c, 15c, per fathom. Stope in the south lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding 3 ftons of ore per fathom; worth 15c, 15c, per fathom. Stope in back of the 15c, west of shaft, and east of No. 1 winze, the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding 3 ftons of ore per fathom; worth 15c, 15c, per fathom. Stope in back of the 15c, west of shaft, and east of No. 1 winze, the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the 3c, west of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 3 ftons of ore per fathom. No.

change.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—T. Hodge, July 21: No perceptible change has taken
place in the bargains during the past week, and if I were to value the bargains
again I should only be going over the same ground. Goold's shaft is going down
with fair speed.

again I should only be going over the same ground. Goold's shall is going down with fair speed.

WHEAL JANE.—R. Southey, July 22: Since my last report we have completed the erection of a new calcining oven which was ordered at the last general meeting of the shareholders; this will enable us to clean the tin better, so that a better price may be got for it. The ground in the south cross-cut is full of branches, but the lode is not yet met with end; driving by four men, at 52, per fathom. We have commenced to drive west at the deep adit level, under the course of fin gone down in the bottom of the shallow adit at Wheal Tremayne; this will lay open a large section of profitable tin ground. I am pleased to say all operations are progressing satisfactorily, and the tin coming out quite up to expectations.

all operations are progressing satisfactorily, and the tin coming out quite up to expectations.

WHEAL TREFUSIS.—W. Tregay, July 22: In the shaft east of the old men's shallow working, known in former times as the Golden Calf, we have broken some rich tin within 10 fms. from the surface. The tin ground above this point having been all taken away, leaving that below apparently unwrought, our energies must be directed to getting the shaft 10 or 15 fms, deeper as quickly as possible, where we expect a good paying lode.

WHEAL UNY.—Wh. Rich, Matthew Rogers, jun., July 21: We have completed the skip-road in the incline shaft from the 160 to the 172. The lode in the 179-end west is worth \$3.\$ per fm. We have a set of men stoping the lode behind this end to prove its full width and value. The 160 end east is worth 71, per fm. The 180 west is worth 101, per fathom. The rise in the back of this level is worth 95, per fathom. We have a find the lode in the 161 cross-cut north, and are now engaged opening out east and west to prove its value.

THE WEEK.

Saturday, July 17.—A large business was again done in Spanish Bonds, and vague rumours were in circulation that the rate of interest may probably be raised. It is more probable, however, that the buying has proceeded from large financial houses, who in the present plethora of money and the dearth of good investments have noticed that these bonds at their present price return over 5 per cent. To-day they were dealt in at 19½, no such price having been reached since 1876. A moderate recovery, ranging from ½ to ½ per cent., was shown in Trunks. Home railways were leatureless.

Monday.—Spanish touched 19½, but the principal dealings in foreign bonds was in Egyptians. Daria Khassa advanced 4½, from 74½ to 70. In Daria Sanieh the improvement was limited to 1. Trunks were largely bought, and managed to maintain the highest points reached. Business was done in the First Preference at 90, being an advance of 1½. The ordinary rose to 21, Second Preference to 76, and Third to 39. Brighton, A, was at one time an active market at 163, but finished finally at 162% to 162%.

TUESDAY.—Sales were made of Egyptian Unified and the State Domain. The latter was dealt in at 91½, though recently as high as 97. Unified receded to 61½, the fixing of the interest at 4 per cent. being viewed with disappointment. In home railways business was exceedingly quiet, no change exceeding ½ per cent. The holidays are now beginning to make their usual effect. A strong rally in pig-iron was disregarded. Almada, ¾ to ½; Don Pedro, ½ to ½; Indian Glenrock, 1½ to 1½; Richmond, 15¾ to 16; Ruby, 7 to 7½.

WEDNSDAY.—Unified receded to 61½, large amounts changing hands even at 61½. The Brighton Railway meeting was held to-day, the Chairman warning the shareholders not to indulge in too sanguine expectations for the future. The last price of the stock was 162, having failen ½ per cent. All the various Grand Trunk issues closed ½ lower. Mining shares showed weakness. Tunkerville was dealt in at 3½, and East Caradon at 1½; South Frances were quote

of Wales. Rapid progress is being made in forking the water, and very shortly the bottom level will be reached. The fact that there is a course of copper ore at the bottom of the mine is beyond question, as the late company left it standing, simply because the power of the then small engine was inadequate to keep the bottom of the mine drained. The present engine will not only drain the existing workings but admit of the mine being uninterruptedly worked to practically any depth required. If any evidence were wanting of the opinion locally entertained of the future of this property it would be furnished by the circumstance that very large numbers of shares have been recently purchased on Tavistock account. Coming events cast their shadows before.

TREVINCE CONSOLS.—We understand that Capt. Rich, of Wheal of Wales Rapid progress is being made in forking the water,

TREVINCE CONSOLS .- We understand that Capt. Rich, of Wheal TREVINCE CONSOLS.—We understand that Capt. Rich, of Wheal Uny, has inspected this property, and has given a most favourable report. Since his visit we find in cross-cutting north from the shaft, where Capt. Rich saw a lode 8 ft. wide, they have cut another lode in the bottom about 2 ft. wide, with two splendid and well defined walls embedded in a stratum of killas most congenial for ore, and composed of prian, gessan, black and grey copper ore, which increases in size and improves in value every foot it is being wrought upon. Such an important discovery as this at so shallow a depth has not been made in this parishf or many years. We understand it is causing some excitement in the neighbourhood.

C. A. SCOTT, METAL AGENT AND BROKER, 7 PARADE, BIRMINGHAM.

GAS AND WATER TUBES AND FITTINGS.

GALVANISED, ENAMELLED, and HIGH-PRESSURE TUBES, CORE BARS, TELEGRAPH POLES, BOILER FITTINGS, STEAM GAUGES, BRASS and COPPER WORK, &c., &c. SMITHS' WORK, and all'kinds of constructive Ironwork. PLANT and TOOLS for Gas and Waterworks, Railways, Tramways, Telegraphs, Chemical Works, Collieries Broweries &c.

JOHN SPENCER, VULCAN TUBE WORKS, WEST BROMWICH; AND 97, CANNON STREET, LONDON.

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FOR COPPER, TIN, LEAD, &c., apply to-MESSRS. PELLY, BOYLE, AND CO., SWORN METAL BROKERS, ALLHALLOWS CHAMBERS, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

MET	AL MARKET-London, July 23, 1880.
IRON. & s.d. & s.d. Pig, GMB, f.o.b., Clyde 2 14 9 Scotch, all No. 1 2 14 6-	English, ingot, f.o.b 94 0 0- 95 0 0 0 bars 95 0 0- 96 0 0
Bars, Welsh, f.o.b. Wales 5 15 0- 6 0 0 in London. 6 5 0-	,, refined 96 0 0- 97 0 0 Australian 93 10 0-
Stafford., ,, 7 5 0- 7 10 0 in Tyne or Tees 5 15 0- 6 0 0 Swedish, London10 0 0-10 10 0	Banca 95 0 0- — Straits 93 10 0- —
Rails, Welsh, at works 6 0 0 Sheets, Staff., in London 8 5 0- 8 10 0	COPPER. Tough cake and ingot. 64 0 0- 65 0 0 Best selected
Plates, ship, in London . 7 10 0- 8 0 0 Hoops, Staff.,	Sheets and sheathing. 70 0 0-71 0 0 Flat Bottoms 73 0 0-74 0 0
STEEL. English, spring 13 0 0-19 0 0	Burra, or P.C.C 70 0 0 - 70 10 0 Other brands 66 0 - 67 0 0
Swedish, keg	Chili bars, g.o.b 60 10 0- 60 15 0 Рнозрнов Ввохге.
LEAD. English, pig, common15 10 0- —	Alloys I., II., III., and IV £120 0 (
, L.B16 0 0 , W.B16 10 0 , sheet and bar16 10 0	BRASS. Wire
,, pipe	Tubes
9panish	Yel. met. sheath. & sheets 6 -61/4
Nickel. Metal, per cwt	
QUICKSILVER. Flasks, 75lbs., war. (nom) 6 17 6-	,, 2nd quality 0 15 6- 0 16 Black per ton 15 10 0-
Spelter. 18 5 0-18 10	Canada, Staff. or Gla. 12 0 9-

Canada; IX 6s. per box more than IC quoted above, and add 6s. for each X. Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brands.

"At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d, per box less for ordinary; 10s, per ton less for Canada; IX 6s, per box more than IC quoted above, andadd 6s, for each X. Terne-plates 2s, per box below tin-plates of similar brands.

REMARKS.—During the past week the markets have presented an animated appearance, and metals still appear to continue greatly in favour with the public, and much more so than they ever did in previous years. From a seller's point of view, this may be deemed an advantage, but to the trade at large it may be very questionable whether it would be viewed in the same light. Were metals being dealt with in more freely by an increased number of shippers and consumers, then the markets would be undoubtedly benefited; but when it is purely from speculative motives, it may prove to be a positive injury and a decided disadvantage; although we must now become accustomed to see more rapid turns in the markets, both up and down, than those of former years, on account of the quick communication now established with all parts of the habitable globe, yet it can scarcely be expected that legitimate trade can keep pace with speculation. The manner in which trade was formerly conducted is not practicable now, at least in only a few instances, and to a very limited extent. The demand must be anticipated and not waited for, otherwise the consumer and shipper have to pay the speculator's profit. The manufacturing merchant, or native inductor, is necessitated to become, in a great measure, a speculator, or native inductor, is necessitated to become, in a great measure, a speculator, or heather the business quietly and orderly; but it is only too evident that the former state of things has passed away, and however much a buyer might wish to act with caution and prudence, his risks are multiplied. It is not so much the consideration of facts and circumstances in connection with our trade that dietates to buyers the right time to purchase, but more the question of speculative feeling that may prevail. There has been ample proof

COPPER.—Since our last issue, this market for the most part has been very firm and steady, but inactive, and judging from the present aspect of affairs there appears good indications of prices being upheld for the present, as the majority of holders seem loath to realize at current rates A fair amount of business is doing for India and Birmingham; but the quantity of precipitates that is offering for sale militates against the Chili bar market, and any upward movement in prices is therefore more likely to arise from speculative buying than for consumption; and the attention of operators being just now almost entirely absorbed and rivetted upon tin, and until that metal has attained its full rise, this market will probably be neglected, unless some very favourable feature arises in connection with it; nevertheless, the tendency cannot be considered as leaning toward any material depreciation, as it is asserted that a considered as leaning toward any material depreciation, as it is asserted that a considered as leaning toward any material depreciation, as it is asserted that a considered as leaning toward any material depreciation, as it is asserted that a considered as leaning toward any material depreciation, as it is asserted that a considered as leaning toward any material depreciation, as it is asserted that a considered as leaning toward any material depreciation, as it is asserted that a considerable revival in trade generally is actually taking place, but it is difficult at present to confirm these reports on account of the large amount of speculation which is going on. According to the last Board of Trade Returns there was no increase in shipments of this metal, and this month'e business is too limited to show any increase for July. The demand for manufactured this week has been barely so briek, but this may be owing to the previous shipments which have already been made to India, and also to these still being orders on hand, which have been placed at prices considerably below ruling rates; and consequen COPPER.—Since our last issue, this market for the most part has

timate business is reported to have been transacted, consequently prices are in many instances slightly higher. Shipping orders, however, continue somewhat scarce, but this may be accounted for through the time of year, when the shipping trade is invariably dull, the summer being less brisk for business than the spring or autumn. According to advices which have recently come to hand, the prospects of the shipping trade during the enauing autumn do not seem altogether discouraging, for increased prices are being realized, and from India, if the accounts received of the solentiful harvests which are likely to be reaped in that country, be fulfilled, then a further stimulus will undoubtedly be given to the trade, and smilar activity as took makers who are evidently sanguine enough to expect that such will be the ease, while numerous speculators and investors who entertain an enaulty hopeful view of the future, are making extensive purchases in pigs, believing prices must advance, the short of the future, are making extensive purchases in pigs, believing prices must advance, the short of the future, are making extensive purchases in pigs, believing prices must advance, the short of the

been done at 931, 10s, to 941, cash, and one month prompt.

Lead.—This market remains steady, but prices in sympathy with
most other metals are somewhat firmer.

Spelver.—There is no material change to be noted in the state of
this market; a fair demand continues for India, for hard spelter, but
most buyers are rather reductant to pay the advanced rates.

Spelver.—A fair business is reported without any particular alteration in prices.

tion in prices.

TIN PLATES.—A good demand exists for both charcoal and coke

TIN PLATES.—A good demand exists for both charcoal and cokes, but quotations are unaltered QUICKSILVER.—The dulness continues, and the importers of Spanish have reduced their price to 6l. 17s. 6d., without finding many buyers. The rumours, referred to in our last, of a fire at a California mine, have been contradicted.

Messrs. PIXLEY and ABELL.—GOLD: There has been some enquiry for gold this week, and nearly the whole of the amount brought by the Thibut has been taken for export. The arrivals comprise—190,000. per Peninsular and Orlental Thibet, from Japan, &c. : 14,700. per Tamar, from the Brazils; 28,000. (whereof 10,000 sovereigns) per Orlent Dine steamer Aconcagua, from Australia. The P. and O. steamer Poonalt, from Southampton yesterday, took 30,000 sovereigns to Maita, and 1225 sovereigns to Galle. The Bank of England has purchased 31,000. since the date of our last circular.——Bixek of England has purchased 31,000. since the date of our last circular.—Bixek: The market has much improved in tone since our last, when we quoted the price of \$2½d, per oz. standard, the rate today being \$2½d. for the Continent. There are no buyers for the East at this price. The Tamar, from the Brazils, brought 10,000. the Herschell, from the River Plate, 12,300.. and the Westphalia, from New York, 29,000.: 71,7000. was shipped to Bombay, per P. and O. steamer Poonah, which sailed yesterday.

The MINING SHARE MARKET continued dull during the part of the week, but as metals improved and tin became higher a better feeling prevailed, and on Friday a fair demand sprung up for a few prominent mines, which caused prices in some of them to advance. For the most part, however, the quotations given are only popular.

advance. For the most part, however, the quotations given are only nominal.

TIN.—There has not been any change in the tin standard since our last; but the metal market is firm, and tin advancing. In shares there is rather more doing, but prices without much change generally. Dolcoaths have been dealt in at 53 to 56; Carn Breas quoted 80 to 85; Cook's Kitchen, 9 to 9½; East Pool, 37 to 39; South Condurrow, 9½ to 10½; South Crofty have fluctuated from 15 to 17, and leave off 15 to 16; South Frances, 13½ to 14½; Tincroft, 18 to 19; West Basset, 17 to 18; West Frances, 14 to 15; Wheal Agar, 6½ to 7; Wheal Basset, 3½ to 4; Wheal Grenville, 10 to 10½; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 5 to 5½. At West Kitty, 1½ to 2, a call of 3s, per share was made at the meeting. Phœnix, 3½ to 4; West Phœnix, 2 to 2½. Wheal Peevors have advanced to 33, 35.

West Wheal Peevors 10; at the meeting held on Thursday the

West Wheal Peevor, 9 to 10; at the meeting held on Thursday the accounts showed a debit balance of 836l. 0s. 3d., and a call of 7s. 6d. per share was made. The tinstuff sold realised 151l. 3s. 6d. New Peevor, 2½ to 3; at the meeting the accounts presented showed a balance in favour of the mine of 1207l. 7s. 5d. Polrose have become in request at 1½ to 2; a telegram has been received to-day at the office of the company that there was "good tin in the cross-cut," and more particulars will be known to-morrow. Wheal Jane, 3\frac{3}{4} to 4\frac{1}{4}; Wheal Jewell, \frac{3}{4} to 1; Wheal Sisters, 3 to 3\frac{1}{2}; Wheal Uny, 3 to 3\frac{1}{2}; Blue Hills, 4\frac{1}{4} to 4\frac{3}{4}.

COPPER.—At the Cornish Ticketing, on Thursday, there was no

alteration in the standard for copper ores. The average price of that sold was 3l. 12s. 6d. per ton Devon Great Consols, 12½ to 13½; the ore here—768 tons—realised 2273l. 17s. 6d.; Devon Great United, is lines is too limited to show any increase for July. The demand for manufactured this week has been barely so brisk, but this may be owing to the previous pipuents which have aiready been made to India, and also to there still being proving, when I crebor, 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 5\(\frac{1}{2}\); the lode in the 120 west is impured to the previous pipuents which have aiready been made to India, and also to there still being proving, when I crebor, 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 5\(\frac{1}{2}\); the lode in the 120 west is impured to the previous proving, which have been placed at prices considerably below ruling rates; and consequently many indentors having not only their present requirements upplied, but also their immediate future wants partially, if not entirely, satisfied, but also their immediate future wants partially, if not entirely, satisfied, but also their immediate future wants partially, if not entirely, satisfied, but also their immediate future wants partially, if not entirely, satisfied, but also their immediate future wants partially, if not entirely, satisfied, but also their immediate future wants partially, if not entirely, satisfied, but also their immediate future wants partially, if not entirely, satisfied, but also their immediate future wants partially, if not entirely, satisfied, but also their immediate future wants partially, if not entirely, satisfied, but also their immediate future wants partially, if not entirely, satisfied, but also their immediate future wants partially, if not entirely, satisfied, and consequently many increase for July. The demand for each consequently many increase for July. The demand for each consequently many increase for July. The demand for each consequently many increases for July. The demand for each consequently many increases for July. The demand for each consequently many increases for July. The demand for each consequently many increases for July. The fact of the fact of \$\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$\(\frac{1}{2}\); the directors (a.; possible for \$\(\frac{1}{2}\) t

7201. 17s. Bedford United, 1\(\frac{3}{8}\) to 1\(\frac{3}{8}\); the sale of ore here—55 tonerealised 1661. 7s. 6d. South Caradon, 90 to 100; 430 tons realised 17541. 16s. East Crebor, \(\frac{3}{4}\) to 1; East Caradon, 1 to 1\(\frac{1}{2}\); Hingsin Down, 15s. to 20s.; Parys Corporation, 1 to 1\(\frac{1}{4}\); North Penstrula have advanced to 1\(\frac{1}{2}\), 1\(\frac{1}{4}\); Prince of Wales, 19s. to 21s.; West Candon, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 3; West Seton, 20 to 22\(\frac{1}{2}\); West Tolgus, 50 to 52\(\frac{1}{2}\); Canarvon, 15s. to 20s. Morfa-Du, 1 to 1\(\frac{1}{4}\); there are good appearance in the cross-cut towards the white rock. Mona, 14\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 15\(\frac{1}{2}\); the seast further improved: 51 tons of regulus have been sold and \(\frac{1}{2}\). LEAD MINES continue dull with soarcely any business doing Van, 18 to 19; the 120 west has improved, worth 2 tons per fathon. The sale of Thursday—200 tons of lead and 150 tons of blenderealised 26551. 5s. East Van, 2 to 2\(\frac{1}{2}\). The prospects here seems Gravels, 10 to 10\(\frac{1}{2}\); Tankerville, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 3\(\frac{1}{2}\). The 220 west is worth 1 to 2 tons per fathom, and an improvement expected. South Darm Gravels, 10 to 10\(\frac{1}{2}\); Tankerville, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 3\(\frac{3}{2}\). The 250 west is worth 1 to 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 3. The shaft is down 6 fathoms below the 110, worth 26\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 3. The shaft is down 6 fathoms below the 110, worth 26\(\frac{1}{2}\), per fathom; new winze below the 100 worth 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) to per fathom; from winion, 2 to 3. The directors have declared a dividend of 1s. 6d. per share.

share.
Frongoch, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3; this mine sold on Tuesday 100 tons of blends at 2l. 18s. per ton. Caron, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2; Crosswood, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$; Hartington Moor, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$; Mawston, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$; Red Rock, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2; West v_1 Valley, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; New Wye Valley, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$; Ystwith, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$; Green. y-Mynydd, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$. At East Roman Gravels the 86 south is word 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The winze from the 75 is holed, and stopes commenced on the lode north of winze, worth 3 tons per fathom, and looks well for the success of this mine. Glenroy, $\frac{1}{4}$ is Gorsedd and Merllyn, 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$: Herodsfoot, $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$: Locabin 3 to 3½; Pennant, 3 to 3½; Herodsfoot, 3½ to 3½; Leadhin 3 to 3½; Pennant, 3 to 3½; West Chiverton, ½ to 1; West Holman 27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; Pen-yr-Orsedd, 1 to 1½. Derwent, 2 to 3; the rise is upon a very large vein, and promises to do better further at the sill. the sill.

FOREIGN MINES.—Blue Tent, 2 to 21; Birdseye Creek, 1 to FOREIGN MINES.—Blue Tent, 2 to 2\frac{1}{4}; Birdseye Creek, \frac{1}{4} to 1\frac{1}{4}; Canadian Copper, 1\frac{1}{4} to 1\frac{1}{4}; Cape Copper, 41 to 42; Copiapo, 8.0 9; Don Pedro del Rey, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; Devala Moyar, 9-16ths to 1 prem. Santa Barbara advices show a profit for May of 1091. 9s. 7d. The return, 2966 oits, is estimated at 12601. 11s., against a cost of 11511l. 1s. 5d. Pitangui, 3\frac{1}{4} to 4; the advices here show a return of 7075 oits., and a profit on the month of May of 24251. 4s. 8d. Hultafall, 2 to 2\frac{1}{4}; Placerville, 2\frac{1}{8} to 2\frac{3}{8}; English-Australian, 1 to 1\frac{1}{4}. Almada, \frac{3}{8} to \frac{2}{4}; Chontales, \frac{1}{8} to \frac{2}{8}; Colorado, 2\frac{1}{8} to 2\frac{2}{8}; Eberhami 2\frac{1}{4} to 2\frac{2}{4}; Frontino, 3 to 3\frac{1}{8}; Indian Glenrock, 1\frac{1}{4} to 1\frac{1}{8}; New Zealand, \frac{5}{8} to \frac{1}{2}; Nouveau Monde, \frac{3}{4} to 1; Panulcillo, 4\frac{1}{8} to 4\frac{1}{8}; Rightson 1, 1\frac{1}{8} to 15\frac{1}{8}; Ruby, 6\frac{2}{8} to 7\frac{1}{8}; St. John del Rey, 222\frac{1}{2} to 2\frac{27}{4}; San Pedro, \frac{1}{2} to \frac{2}{3}; South Indian, 1\frac{5}{8} to 1\frac{7}{3}.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange contin throughout the week the improvement noticed on Friday last und to-day, when, from no readily assignable cause, there was a general dulness, in which mine shares fully participated. The progres during the week was not attended by any undue excitement; and as the position is now regarded as thoroughly satisfactory, there is little disposition to accept lower prices, although sellers cannot in every case obtain full quotations.

every case obtain full quotations.

Baron Bramwell's condemnation of the directors of the Northm Counties of England Fire Insurance Company to six months in prisonment, and the manager and auditor to heavier punishment, is calculated to increase the confidence of the public in joint-sick companies, by convincing capitalists that even the carelessness directors (for in this case it seems that the directors were actually loser by their connection with the concern—hence their trifling punishment) which the connection with the concern—hence their trifling punishment) which the connection with the concern—hence their trifling punishment) which the connection with the concern—hence their trifling punishment) which the state of the concern was incorporated with a nominal capital of 100,000. Obtained but 1100f. subscriptions from the public by the date of the statuter meeting, and then issued a second prospectus inviting subscriptions for side it investors has had sufficient interest for it to be worth his while to take scin the concerns have merely collapsed and disappeared, the creditors and the loss fide investors also no suffering. But the practice has so disgusted capitalists the investors also no suffering. But the practice has so disgusted capitalists the investors also no suffering. But the practice has so disgusted capitalists the investors and vendors by allotting phares before the subscriptions actually represent the subscriptions actually recived justify allotment (for this step is followed by the other maipractices unatter of course), and it may be hoped that the result will be in all cases whe there is really a good field for the employment of capital the support of the public will be readily obtained.

The South Australian Investment Association, with a capital of 100,000 and the support of the capital of the public will be readily obtained.

The South Australian Investment Association, with a capital 500,000*l*., in shares of 10*l*. each, which has been for some months course of formation, has now matured and completed the arrangement for the conduct of its business at home and in the colony, is most offering the first half of its share capital for subscription. It is most posed to invest money on first mortgages of freehold property in South Australia, and the adjoining colonies, and to conduct agency business on ample securities. It is pointed out that South Australia one of the most extensive and most prosperous of the Australian group of colonia and its agricultural and pastoral capabilities have of late years been largely deloped, so that it offers a wide and yearly increasing field for investment of tal. In the adjoining colonies there are various companies of a character time in the adjoining colonies there are various companies of a character time in the adjoining colonies there are various companies of a character time in the adjoining and they have been very successful, paying dividends of from 1the Trust and Agency of Australasia, the New Zealand Loan and Meroai Agency, the New Zealand Trust and Loan Company, and the Otago and Soil land Investment Company have some millions sterling invested in Vitoforias New Zealand, and their last dividends (with bonuses in some instances) main 12 to 20 per cent. The progress of South Australia is rapid and sadisfactor the surplus wheat and four for exportation from South Australia his season estimated at over 300,000 tons, value about 3,500,000 t. sterling. The latest vices from the colony report the rates of interest to be 7½ to 8 per cent. on the best landed securities, and as over 4,000,000 t. sterling is due to Government lands sold on deferred payments, there is no probability of the rate of interbeing lower, because this large sum must be paid during the next five of years, and loans will be needed by many settlers to complete their purchase land. The land is also steadily increasing in value. The prospectus will found in another column.

Devon Great Consols, 13 to 14; the shares are reported to have for the conduct of its business at home and in the colony

Devon Great Consols, 13 to 14; the shares are reported to have been in active demand all the week, and advanced, continuing with the salest active demand all the week, and advanced. The salest open in active definant at the week, and advanced, continuing an upward tendency. The mines have much improved. The saled copper ore on June 17 was 754 tons, realising 2055l., whilst bit month's sale of copper ore on Thursday was 768 tons, realising 2268 Devon Great United, 1\frac{1}{2}\tau to 2\frac{1}{4}\tau\$; there is said to be a good demand for these shares, in expectation of great results being realised in the development of the rich Devon Great Consols lodes.

South Caradon, 100 to 105; in better demand, owing to the signal improved prospects of the mines.

ance in copper and improved prospects of the mines.

Great Laxey, 18½ to 19½, ex the quarterly dividend of 8s. per share ayable on the 28th inst.

Tankerville, 3½ to 4; as will be seen by the manager's report, p lished in another column, some important discoveries of lead ore are near at hand.

Mona, 141 to 151; the late discovery of bluestone is open mona, 143 to 154; the late discovery or buestone is opening well, and the agent reports a further improvement in the 55. All operations both underground and at surface are progressing in most satisfactory manner. The new engine for Cairn's shaft is fat approaching completition, and the necessary work of preparing for the erection is now in hand. The smelting works are in full work and 51 tons of regulus have been sold and delivered during the work.

The Cornwall Great Consolidated Mining Company held a mee to-day, but the representatives of the Press were refus Richmond, 151 to 16; the usual telegram from the mines Eureka, Nevada, states that the week's run was \$65,000 from 1030 tons of ore. During the week the refinery produced doré bars't the value of \$55,000. The manager (June 30) writes that operation the value of \$55,000. The manager (June 30) writes that operation both in mines and smelting works have been carried on with the usual regularity. The chambers are all looking well and turning of the usual quantity of good ore. The machinery both in mine sol smelting works is all in good working order.

Ruby and Dunderberg, 6½ to 7½; latest advices state that salifactory work continues to be done in the Dunderberg Mine, and its drift to the great Home Ticket lode is being steadily advanced. This week's returns show an increase of 25 tons ore rejued, and its

week's returns show an increase of 25 tons ore raised; quality is reported as very good. It is said that work is to menced at the Bullwhacker Mine. The prospects at the El Dorad encouraging, and rich ore is exposed. Last week's telegram should "Ore extracted 80 (not 30) tons."

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Flagstaff (old) shares have been dealt in to-day at 9-16ths. "A Resurrectionist," in another column, endeavours to show that the resurrection scheme promised the Flagstaff shareholders 7s. 6d. in 11. surrection scheme promised the Flagstaff shareholders 7s. 6d. in 11. surrection scheme promised the Flagstaff shareholders 7s. 6d. in 11. surrection that the public would take the surplus shares. It is unassumption that the public would take the surplus shares. It is unassumption that the public would take the surplus shares. It is unassumption that the public would take the surplus shares. It is unassumption to the flagstaff shareholders for the state of the public of eight was the collection of the 3f,500. subscribed would go to the vendors rection scheme 36,000l. out of the 3f,500. subscribed would go to the vendors rection scheme 36,000l. out of the 3f,500. subscribed would go to the vendors rection scheme 3f,000l. out of the 3f,500. subscribed would go to the vendors rection scheme 3f,000l. out of the 3f,500. subscribed would go to the vendors rection scheme 3f,000l. out of the 3f,500. subscribed would go to the vendors rection scheme 3f,000l. out of the 3f,500. subscribed would go to the vendors rection scheme 3f,000l. out of the 3f,500. subscribed would go to the vendors rection scheme 3f,000l. out of the 3f,500. subscribed would go to the vendors rection scheme 3f,000l. out of the 3f,500. subscribed would go to the vendors rection scheme 3f,000l. out of the 3f,500l. subscribed would go to the vendors rection scheme 3f,000l. out of the 3f,500l. subscribed would go to the vendors rection scheme 3f,000l. out of the 3f,500l. subscribed would go to the vendors rection scheme 3f,000l. out of the 3f,500l. subscribed would go to the vendors rection scheme 3f,000l. out of the 3f,500l. subscribed would go to the vendors rection scheme 3f,000l. subscribed would go to the vendors rection scheme 3f,000l. subscribed would go to the vendors rection scheme 3f,000l. subscribed would go to the vendors rection scheme 3f,000l. Flagstaff (old) shares have been dealt in to-day at 9-16ths. "A

the directors received the telegram from the infines— Furnaces working well; plenty of ore."

In Hydraulic or Gold Washing Companies shares the business don

In Hydraulic or Gold Washing Companies shares the business done has been extremely limited, and quotations are purely nominal. Blue Tent, 2 to 2\frac{1}{2}; the operations here are being pushed on steadily. A local paper states that the works are of great magnitude, and the daily clean-up averages \$1000.

In Lead Mine shares there has been less doing than in those of other mines, probably owing to the metal not having enjoyed so good an advance. Van, 17 to 19; the usual monthly report appears in another column, and is very good. The 120 west is now worth 2 tons per cubic fathom, and improving, being best in the bottom of the level. The sale on Thursday—200 tons of lead and 150 tons blende realized 2655 L 5s.

realised 2655*l*. 5s.

[The closing quotations being given in the Share List on the last page of the Journal it is unnecessary to repeat them here.]

TRANWAYS —The closing prices of this evening, as quoted by Mr. ABEOTT, of Tokenhouse-yard, are given in tabular form in the last page of

W. ABOUT, of Tokenhouse-yard, are given in tabular form in the last page of the Journal.

GAS SHARES —The principal business in these shares, according to this evening's report of Mr. W. L. Webb, of the Stock Exchange and Finchlane, has been in British, 35½ to 36½; Continental Union New, 13¾; ditto, 7 per cent., 24¾ to 25; European, 20½; Gaslight, A. 182¾ to 186; H. 7 per cent. max., 4 per cent. Debenture, 103 to 10½; Fifth Issue, 17½; Imperial Continental, 187 to 188; London, 182; Monte Video, 18½ to 18½; Para, 6½; Oriental, 1875, 1½ to 19-16; Rie de Janiero, 28; South Metropolitan, B. 185 to 185¾. Gas stocks steady. For closing prices see list on last page of Journal.

INSURANCE SHARES have, according to this evening's report of Mr. W. L. Webb, of the Stock Exchange and Finch-lane, been dealt in as follows:—Atles, 165½. Alliance, British and Foreign, 33½ to 33½; Alliance Marine, 20; Commercial Union, 19¼ to 20; English and Scottish Law Fire, 5½; Liverpool and Globe, 16½; London, 63½ to 63½; Liverpool and Iondon, 17½; Ocean, 6½, 6 6¾; London and Lancashire, 6¾; London and Provnicial, 4¼; Reck, 8½; Marine, 8½; Sun Life, 88½ to 87; Universal, 10½ to 10½; Thames and Mersey, 10½. Insurance shares are steady. For closing prices see list on last page of Journal.

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 2168 tops of one of 64 everage

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 2168 tons of ore of $6\frac{1}{8}$ average produce, and containing 149 tons 2 cwts. of fine copper, were sold for 78441. 9s., being 31. 12s. 6d. per ton of ore; 10s. $6\frac{1}{8}$ d. per unit, or 521. 12s. per ton of fine copper in the ore, and an average standard of 921. 12s. Subjoined are the particulars of the two last sales:

Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Per ton. Per unit. Ore copper. July 1. 889 and 49 11 0 714 £31 19 0 10s. 7d. ... £52 17 3 22 126 \$21 21 0 6\forall 52 12 0 Compared with the last sale, the standard remains unchanged.

** With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Original Correspondence: Compressed Air Engines; the Bisca Explosion (E. Lever); Colliery Explosions in South Wales; Colliery Explosions (W. E. Teale); Colonel Shakespear on Safety-Lamps (J. D. Shakespear); the Future of the Tin Trade; the Mysore Gold Mining Company; Almada and Tirito Silver Mine; Gold in Wales—No. XXVI. (T. A. Readwin); Mining in Lianarmon (J. A. Ede); Cardiganshire Mines (J. Pell); East Caradon Mine; Another Glance at Gwennap (R. Symons); Mineral Corporation of Great Britain (H. E. Vickers); Great Camdwr Mines (E. Richards); Wheal Crebor (T. Tremarth). The Aurilerous Quartz Regions of Southern India. The Iron Ore Mines of County Antrim—No. 1. Reports from Cornwall, Northamptonshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire, Tyne and Wear, North and South Staffordshire, and South Wales, Salop, and Cardigan. Meetings of Public Companies: Australian, New Gold Run, West Kitty, Gregwinton Lead, and the Mining Company of Ireland. The Van Mines—Monthly Report. The Almada and Tirio Consolidated Silver Mining Company; St. John del Rey Mining Company. Self-indicating Weighing Machinery (illustrated). Rotary Engines, &c.

EAST CREBOR DROWNING—APPEAL FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.
—During the heavy thunderstorm on July 13 the River Tayy 80 rapidly flooded that the water rushed into the East Crebor Mine through the adit level, and drowned three poor fellows who were at work in the 70 fm. level. By the sad calamity three widows and thirteen orphan children are left utterly destitute, and on their behalf an earnest appeal for help is now made. A committee has been formed at Tayistock, which includes the ministers of all denominations in the locality, the Rev. E. Spencer, Messrs. R. B. E. Gill, M. Bawden, J. Paull, Jas. Pearce, G. Williams, W. H. Dodson, A. Francis, J. J. Daw, S. Nosworthy, H. A. Gibson, Isaac Richards, M. Barkell, J. Giles, Josiah Southcombe, and Wm. Mathews, who will see that whatever is given shall be faithfully applied so as to meet as far as possible the necessities of each case. Already nea:1y 1307. have been given or promised in amounts from 5s. to 10 guineas, and it is felt that it is only necessary to direct the attention of mine adventurers generally to the case to ensure their prompt response according to the case to ensure their prompt response according to the case to ensure their prompt response according the desired that the water varieties and speculators.

Notice to Investors and Speculators.

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100 Foreino. EAST CREBOR DROWNING-APPEAL FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS. venturers generally to the case to ensure their prompt response according to their means. Subscriptions will be gratefully received by any member of the committee; the Portreeve of Tavistock (Mr. S. Bichards), who has been appointed treasurer; Messrs. Gill, Morshead, and Co., Tavistock Bank; Messrs. Dingley and Co., bankers; the Devon and Cornwall Bank; or by the secretary, Mr. T. W. Greenfield, Gazette Office, Tavistock.

West Pateley.—This week's official report announced that the 56 fm. level, north-west on the new vein, has been extended from shaft nearly 74 fms; the last 60 fms. has been in an almost continuous horizontal deposit of ore, varying in value from 3 to 6 tons per fathom. For the last nine days it has continually improved, its bearing part being upwards of 2 ft. wide, carrying a solid leader of pure galena 22 in. wide, worth fully 5 tons per fathom. Other points looking well. The produce in pig-lead of 30 tons of ore will be weighed off to-day, and another 30 tons will be dressed by the end of the month. Few mines have such chances of further valuable discoveries; fewer still are opening out so satisfactorily.

BWLCH UNITED.—After some unavoidable delays the new and

BWLCH UNITED.—After some unavoidable delays the new and powerful dressing machinery has been tried and found to work admi-

rably. On Monday they will commence crushing orestuff. The 100 is again improving, and other points looking well, so that important results may be looked for.

results may be looked for.

ARENDAL COPPER MINING COMPANY.—In another part of the Journal will be found a short report of the annual meeting held at Newcastle last week, of which full particulars, together with the directors' and mine agents' reports, and a statement of accounts will be sent by post to each shareholder. Captain Daw, sen, has been appointed local manager, with his son as resident agent; and we have full faith that under the practical advice of the former the mine will soon be in a dividend paying state. This Captain Daw, who was present at the meeting, stated confidently.

North Penstruthal.—Some good stones of tin have been broken in Highburrow shaft, and the lode appears undergoing a change for the better.

change for the better.

LLANDEGLA.—A great improvement has this week taken place in the north lode of this young but promising mine, worth from 1 to 2 tons of lead ore per fathom, thereby showing signs of fulfilling those sanguine expectations which have been all along anticipated.

English-Australian Gold Mining Company.—The shares of this company have been much sought after during the past week, and a further rise in price is confidently looked for should the mail, now due, bring a satisfactory report. It is scarcely expected that the stamps will have been at work for the full month, as though there is plenty of auriferous quartz broken yet the erection of the new winding-engine may probably have interfered with constant crushing. Should it prove that there is such a large body of quartz in reserve as recent mails have led us to believe, it will be the best policy on the part of the directors to erect 10 or 15 more heads of policy on the part of the directors to erect 10 or 15 more heads of stamps, by which the profits could be doubled, at a very slight increase of cost. Then, the capital being small, it will not take long to pay a dividend.

MINERAL CORPORATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—It will be seen from the letters of Baron de Crevecoeur and of the secretary, published in another column, that the statements made last week respecting this company are without any foundation, and we, therefore, regret that they should have been published in the Journal. As Baron Crevecoeur represents the French half of the board (which hits turn represents all the important Eraphe hareholders) his conin its turn represents all the important French shareholders) his contradiction must be accepted as conclusive. The rumour appears to have been propagated by some individual to serve his own immediate ends—probably some market operation—and must have had extremely small currency even at Paris, as it did not reach the ears of any of the French board, so that shareholders in both countries will know how to estimate it at its true worth.

Vice-Chancellor Malins has appointed Mr. James Ford (Messrs. J. and F. Ford, Cheapside,) the Official Liquidator of James Thorne and Company (Limited), of York-road, Wandsworth.

Petitions for the winding-up of the St. Bride's Welsh Slate and Slab Company (Limited), and the London Wood Pavement Company (Limited), are to be heard on July 24.

THE "DIFFERENTIAL" PUMPING ENGINE (DAVEY'S PATENT),

DRAINING MINES, WATER SUPPLY OF TOWNS, IRRIGATION, SUPPLYING DOCKS, PUMPING SEWAGE, and GENERAL PUMPING PURPOSES.

HATHORN, DAVEY, AND CO., LEEDS.

HATHORY, DAVEY, and Co. have Patterns of "Differential" Engines of all sizes, from 5 to 500-horse power, and have facilities for supplying very powerful Engines and Pumps at a short notice.

See Illustrated Advertisement every alternate week. NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

G RANVIL LE SHARP, 32, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

M. R. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND SHARE DEALER, 259, GRESHAM HOUSE, LONDON.
Advice given, founded on Forty Years' practical Mining Experience.
Business on hand in 50 Bettws-y-Coed, 25 Hornachos, 5 Richmond, 5 Ruby, 20 Van and Glyn, 50 West Caradon, 100 Pant-y-Mwyn, 25 Cwm Pryf, 25 Crebor, 100 Tyn-y-Fron, and 25 Wheal Coates United.

M R. CHARLES J. SIMS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, 2, DRAPER'S GARDENS, LONDON, E.C.

2, DRAPER'S GARDENS, LONDON, E.C.

| Mr. W. MARLBOROUGH, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, 29, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C., 30 Bedford Unit., 25s. 6d 20 Leadhills, £3½. 20 Suntwark and Deptson British 20 Leadhills, £3½. 20 Suntwark and Deptson British 20 Carnarvon, 17s. 6d. 25 New Quebrada, £3189 40 Colorado, £2 8s. 9d. 50 Consolidated, 12s. 6d, 30 No. D'Eresby, 21s. 15 East Caradon, £1 6s 3 15 Panulcillo, £4½. 40 Prince of Wales, 21s. 50 Nou. Monde, 19s. 50 Nou. Monde, 19s. 50 Nou. Monde, 19s. 50 Nou. Monde, 19s. 50 Victoria (London). 20 East Van, £2 6s. 6d, 30 Prancis Van, £2 6s. 6d, 30 Death 25 Victoria (London). 20 West Kitty, 30s., c, p 20 West Caradon, £2 7s 6 15 W. Chiverton. 15s. 30 So. D'Eresby. 20 West Caradon, £2 7s 6 15 W. Chiverton. 15s. 30 So. D'Eresby. 20 West Caradon, £2 7s 6 15 W. Chiverton. 15s. 30 So. D'Eresby. 20 West Caradon, £2 7s 6 15 W. Chiverton. 15s. 30 So. D'Eresby. 20 West Caradon, £2 7s 6 15 W. Chiverton. 15s. 30 So. D'Eresby. 20 West Caradon, £2 7s 6 15 W. Chiverton. 15s. 30 So. D'Eresby. 20 West Caradon, £2 7s 6 15 W. Chiverton. 15s. 30 So. D'Eresby. 20 West Caradon, £2 7s 6 15 W. Chiverton. 15s. 30 So. D'Eresby. 20 West Caradon, £2 7s 6 15 W. Chiverton. 15s. 30 So. D'Eresby. 20 West Caradon, £2 7s 6 15 W. Chiverton. 15s. 30 So. D'Eresby. 20 West Caradon, £2 7s 6 15 W. Chiverton. 15s. 30 So. D'Eresby. 20 West Caradon, £2 7s 6 15 W. Chiverton. 15s. 30 So. D'Eresby. 20 West Caradon, £2 7s 6 15 W. Chiverton. 15s. 30 So. D'Eresby. 20 West Caradon, £2 7s 6 15 W. Chiverton. 15s. 30 So. D'Eresby. 20 West Caradon, £2 7s 6 15 W. Chiverton. 25 12 6 75 Wheal Jewell, 17s. 6d. 30 Wheal Crebor, £5 12 6 75 Wheal Jewell, 17s. 6d. 30 Wheal Crebor, £5 12 6 75 Wheal Jewell, 17s. 6d. 30 Wheal Crebor, £5 12 6 75 Wheal Jewell, 17s. 6d. 30 Wheal Crebor, £5 12 6 75 Wheal Jewell, 17s. 6d. 30 Wheal Crebor, £5 12 6 75 Wheal Jewell, 17s. 6d. 30 Wheal Crebor, £5 12 6 75 Wheal Jewell, 17s. 6d. 30 Wheal Crebor, £5 12 6 75 Wheal Jewell W

Mr. Budge has DEALINGS in—

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55 Blaen Caelan.
100 Garnaryon.
20 Genry, 56 Glenroy.
21 Dealer, 57 Ock And Share DeAler, 22 years).
22 Glue Hills.
23 Gawton.
25 Grogwinion.
26 Glenroy.
27 South Step Share Caradon.
28 South Devon.
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30 Gold Run Pref.
30 Wat Caradon.

ESTABLISHED 1869.—BANKERS: ALLIANCE.

P. and Co. advise immediate purchase of TREVINCE CONSOLS Shares at 12s. 6d., and will forward every information on application.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in Gold Coast, Tolima A, New Gold Run Ten per Cent. Preference, New Cathedral, and Devonport and Tiverton Brewery shares.

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(Late of the PORT PHILLIP AND VICTORIA MINING COMPANIES.)
Mr. TAYLOR has DEALINGS in the undermentioned:—
100 Almada & Tirito.
100 Bedford United.
25 Consolidated.
150 Pestarena.
25 West Devon Consols.
100 Don Pedro.
100 Port Phillip.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in BWLCH UNITED MINES, aiso WHEAL COATES
UNITED MINES.

BANKERS: CENTRAL BANK OF LONDON (Limited).

MESSARS. THOMSON AND CO.,

STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS.

88, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.

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Rusiness transacted in every description of Stocks and Shares.

Messrs. And Co. still advise the purchase of TREVINCE CONSOLS shares at present almost nominal price of 12s. 6d., as a great rise is certain to take place very shortly.

CAPPER PASS AND SON, BRISTOL, ARE BUYERS OF

LEAD ASHES SULPHATE OF LEAD, LEA SLAGS, ANTIMONIAL LEAD, COPPER MATTE, TIN ASHES, &C

and DROSS or ORES containing COPPER, LEAD, AND ANTIMONY.

HENRY NUTT AND CO.,

57, BRISTOL ROAD, BIRMINGHAM PURCHASERS OF

LEAD ASHES, LEAD SLAGS, SULPHATE OF LEAD, TIN ASHES, TERNE ASHES, AND ALL REFUSE CON-TAINING TIN AND LEAD.

GEO. G. BLACKWELL,

26 CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL, PURCHASER OF

MANGANESE, ARSENIC, FLUOR-SPAR, WOLFRAM, BLENDE, CALA-MINE, CARBONATE and SULPHATE OF BARYTES, ANTIMONY ORE, CHROME ORE, MAGNESITE, EMERY STONE, PUMICE STONE, OCHRES AND UMBERS, CHINA CLAY, LEAD ORE FOR POTTERS, TALC, PHOSPHATE OF LIME, &c.

HENRY WIGGIN AND CO. (LATE EVANS AND ASKIN),

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINERS, BIRMINGHAM

AUSTRALIAN TIN-PRIZE MEDAL, 1877.

THE UNDERSIGNED is PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for the

"KANGAROO" and other GOOD BRANDS. S. L. BENSUSAN

Kangaroo Tin Works, Sydney, 21st May, 1879.

JACKSON AND BUTTERFIELD, ANALYSTS AND ASSAYERS,

says or Complete Analyses made of Copper, Silver, Lead, Zinc, Tin, and Cores.

Assaying Taught. 106, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, MONTHLY SUPPLIES of OLD PIT PROPS and SLEEPERS.
State price per ton and quantity to "Timber," Box 163, Post Office, Sheffield.

LEAD AND SILVER SMELTING.

WANTED, ONE or TWO CAPITALISTS to JOIN
ADVERTISERS in the ABOVE BUSINESS. Most eligible premises
can be secured on advantageous terms. Highest references given and required.
Address, "Lead and Silver," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO COPPER PYRITES MINING COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.

WANTED, by the Advertiser (who has had the Management of large Pyrites Mines in Spain for the last seven years), a SITUATION as MINE CAPTAIN at home or abroad, the latter preferred.

Is thoroughly acquainted with the Management of Men, Dialling, Mapping, and Assaying; has had long experience at keeping of accounts, and is proficient in the Spanish language. Age Thirty-four. Unexceptionable references and testimonials.

Address, "Mining Engineer," care of Mr. G. Wilkins, Winscombe, ficar Westonsuper-Marc.

WANTED, a PURCHASER for a LEAD MINE situated in one

of the most productive and progressive lead mining districts in NORTH
ALES, partially developed, and capable of making immediate returns. Ends
i level 18 yards from surface valued at from 1 to 2 tons per fathom.
Address, "Lywna," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED LEAD SMELTER, to SUPERINTEND the LEAD-SMELTIFG DEPARTMENT of WORKS in WALES. It is essential that he has had experience in the treatment of low-class refractory lead cres in cupolas, and been accustomed to management of

Address, with references, "X.," Post Office, Swansea.

ANTED, a Man accustomed to MINERAL MINING, to WORK a BARYTES MINE. Applicants to give full particulars of former engagements, age, whether married or not, and what terms.

Address, "A. B. and Co.," care of Mr. Henry Greenwood, Advertising Agent.

LEAD MINE.

WANTED, a FEW GENTLEMEN to ASSIST in PROMOTING
a MINE in SOUTH WALES. All necessary machinery erected.
Worked by water-power. Immediate profits could be made. Can be bought
for £200.

for £800.
Address, "R. S. D.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet Street, E.C.

VALUABLE MINE SHARES FOR SALE.

POR SALE, TWENTY-FIVE SHARES in the WHEAL COATES
UNITED TIN MINES (LIMITED) at 15s. per shares.

Address, F. Howes, 24, Rood-lane, London, E.C.

PARGO'S GUIDE TO INVESTORS
contains information accurate and correct relative to all mines and mining
undertakings dealt in.

4, CHANGE-ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

MR. W. H. H. WATSON, DEALER IN MINE SHARES at the net market prices of the day.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, shares in Prince of Wales, Polrose, and Clementina. State closest prices. State closest price.
Address-1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MR. SAMUEL JAMES, STOCK AND MINING SHARE DEALER, 13, ANGEL COURT, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. James begs to inform his friends and the investing public that he has REMOVED from REDRUTH, and COMMENCED BUSINESS at the ABOVE ADDRESS.

ADDRESS.

Mr. JAMES'S long connection with the Mining Market in conjunction with his father, Capt. A. T. James, places him in an unusually good position for executing orders in this department to the greatest possible advantage of his clients.

MINES INSPECTED AND REPORTED UPON.

THE IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF LEAD IN NORTH WALES. WHEAL GEORGE LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £15,000, in 15,000 fully paid shares of £1 each.

Immediate application for shares should be made to

EKINS AND CO., 14, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C. We recommend investment in South D'Eresby, Wheal Crebor, South Wheal Crebor, Devon Great Consols, Tincroft, and Bedford United Mines for great rises.

MESSES ESSRS J. TAYLOR AND COMMINING ENGINEERS AND INSPECTORS,

86, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.,
Have Agents in England, Scotland, Wales, an on the Continent.

BUSINESS in VIRNEBERG Shares.

AVIS IMPORTANT—AUX ABONNES ETRANGRES DU "MINING JOURNAL."—A cause d la CONVENTION POSTALE INVERNATIONALE il y avait à partir de Juillet, 1875 une diminution du prix de l'abonnement au Mining Journal pour bien de pays dont le taux des postes état jusque là bien élevé. A présent le prix d, l'abonnement est de 38 frs. le port compris pour l'Autriche, Belgique, France Danemarck, et ses dependances, l'Egypte, l'Allemagne, la Grèce, l'Italie, Hollande, Portugal, et ses dependances, Roumanie, Eussie, Servie, Suède, la Buisse, la Turquie, l'Afrique sepientrionale, Veneuuele, et tous les autres pays de l'Union Postale. L'abonnement est payable par anticipation ou par mandat postale internationale ou par autre mandat sur Londres. Le montant, si l'on le vout, sers touché à domicile is fin de l'an, mais en occas nous tirons àvue, sans avis, et sur le dos de la note. L'abonnement continuera sauf svis contraire.

Notices to Correspondents.

Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

MANGANESE—"H." (City).—The principal purchasers of manganese are the chemical manufacturers of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glasgow, &c., but it is not improbable that if offered at a low price a good market could also be found among iron manufacturers, especially in the Cleveland district.

mong ron manufacturers, especially in the Crevening discrete.

1. C. J." (Brockville)—"H. S." (Colorado): The Mineral Point Tunel Company—"B. E. L."—"F. S."—"A. G."—"J. H. H."—"A. R."—"C. C."—
J. L."—"Shareholder" (Devon Great Consols)—"W. P." (Liskeard)—"S. B."

1. E. W. C."—"A. T. (Harberton)—"Shareholder" (Pioneer)—"Constant cader" (L'eds): The meeting will be held on July 30—"Nemo"—"Investor" (Low-priced Shares)—"A n Old Indian "—"One Interested" (Paris): We shall e glad to re eive the particulars.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 24, 1880.

THE EXPLOSION AT THE RISCA COLLIERY.

Another serious explosion, involving a heavy loss of life, has to be added to the calendar of mining disasters which has rendered 8outh Walesso notorious of late years. The old scenes of wailing and distress are again repeated, and another public appeal for subscriptions has had to be made for the support of the widows and orphans. The experience of the past does not appear to have added to our scientific knowledge as to the prevention of such catastrophes in our micro. It has been laid down as a primary reposition that explosions of inknowledge as to the prevention of such catastrophes in our mines. It has been laid down as a primary proposition that explosions of inflammable gas are directly traceable to inadequate ventilation, the use of naked lights, or defective safety-lamps, so that nearly all such catastrophes are really preventable. This to a great extent is correct, the only other means by which an explosion can take place being by a sudden outburst of gas, which appears to be nearly contined to the southern portion of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and there is no record of any having taken place in South Wales, for the probability is that the generation of gas in the floor of some mines is characteristic of peculiar localities and stratifications. It may, therefore, be assumed that, so far as the Risca Colliery is concerned, there was a large accumulation of gas that came in contact with a naked light, and so led to the explosion which resulted in the death of 120 men. But we are told that the colliery was considered one naked light, and so led to the explosion which resulted in the death of 120 men. But we are told that the colliery was considered one of the safest and best managed in the district; that the ventilation by means of a powerful fan was more than was really required, for the working places and the roads were cooler than is usually the case, while safety-lamps were in use, except at the bottom of the downcast shaft. Still there was an explosion. It has been suggested that it was caused by the lightning, which was very vivid in the locality at the time, but this may be dismissed as untenable, so that we must look to some other agent for the destruction of so many lives. In doing so it must be admitted that there was a large accumulation In doing so it must be admitted that there was a large accumulation of gas in the immediate neighbourhood of the upcast shaft, as well as in other parts of the colliery, and that the quantity of air passing along was not sufficient to neutralise and render it harmless.

as in other parts of the colliery, and that the quantity of air passing along was not sufficient to neutralise and render it harmless. The air and the gas formed an explosive mixture, and ignited at a naked light of some sort or other. Such are the simple facts that must be admitted, and it is, therefore, evident that the first General Rule of the Mines Regulation Act, which requires that there shall be an adequate amount of ventilation in all parts of the mine, such as to dilute and render harmless all gases, was not complied with. As to the rule alluded to we may here state that by many persons it is not considered sufficiently clear, and Mr. WALES, the Government Inspector for South Wales, in the report just issued states that when the measure of 1872 was being discussed in Parliament he considered the words in the First General Rule were not sufficiently explanatory, and experience had since shown that they were either misunderstood or disregarded, and he suggested to the Minister of that day who introduced the measure certain alterations and additions, to the following effect, that an "adequate amount of ventilation should not only be constantly produced but should also circulate through every working place." This wording of the clause Mr. WALES states, speaking of his own district in particular, would have been the means of saving many lives. This is certainly somewhat startling, and shows that the rule which has been long considered the most important in the Act of 1872 is really not of the value as regards ventilation it has hitherto been considered. But he goes further, and says where emissions of gas are now discovered the air is made to circulate where it is found, and Mr. WALES very peritis in made to circulate where it is found, and Mr. WALES very peritis is made to circulate where it is found, and Mr. further, and says where emissions of gas are now discovered the air is made to circulate where it is found, and Mr. Wales very pertinently asks why should not the same be done before the danger reveals itself rather than wait until the sad fact of an accident has rendered the provision necessary. Danger signals and the fencing off certain places in the mine do not "dilute and render harnless" accumulations of gas. These precautions, Mr. WALES further states, accumulations of gas. These precations, Mr. WALES further states, are often little or no better than mantraps for the ignorant and careless workmen, and very rarely, if ever, except under certain conditions of the mine, can they for any definite period be relied upon, so that the sooner the ambiguity of the First General Rule in relation to the matter is removed, and suitable language to convey the true intent and proper meaning of the word ventilation is substituted, the better. We have here the key to some of the explosions that have taken place in South Wales, and that from the very highest authority. Ventilation, it may be said, can only be considered efficient when it sweeps through every corner of a mine, and this most certainly could sweeps through every corner of a mine, and this most certainly could not have been the case at Risca. It may have been strong at the bottom of the shaft and along some of the roads, but it must have been weak at some point to allow of a sufficient accumulation of gas

to become explosive.

There is also another matter which should not be overlooked in noticing the explosion, and that is that shifts were worked with a displacement of 1000 tons of coal daily. Now, the constant working of a mine where there is a large get of coal not only liberates a proportional place of the coal not only liberates a proportional place of the coal not only liberates as proof a mine where there is a large get of coal not only liberates a proportionately large quantity of gas, but as miners say does not give time for the mine to get cool, whilst the breathing of the workmen and the horses gives vent in the midst of the mass of an excess of nitrogen, which if it does not influence the animal economy at least renders the air unfit for the maintenance of lamps and life, whilst the carburetted hydrogen or fire damp escapes most largely when the atmospheric pressure is slight, whilst if that augments it may happen that the escape of the gas will cease altogether. This shows the necessity that existed for the ventilation of such a mine as Risca, where the seam being worked gives off a good deal of gas being thoroughly ventilated, whilst it would also have been safer to have had the working places examined after each shift, as is the case at the mines which are only worked eight or nine hours out of the 24. We are told that one of the lamps was found to be broken as if struck has night. This of causes would have made the light an open one of the lamps was found to be proken as if struck has night. by a pick. This of course would have made the light an open one, and in coming in contact with a heavy body of gas would have led to the explosion, or it might be that a match was struck, and that of course would have the same effect. But one thing is certain, that there was an accumulation of gas that was not sufficiently rendered harmless by the quantity of air that was sent through the workings, as should have been the case, and this should not have been so difficult with the powerful fan at the colliery, for by that system mine managers have obtained a better knowledge of the principles of ventilation and the advantages gained by splitting the air currents, reminishing the extent of the air ways, and so reducing friction by diminishing the velocity and length of currents. Everything we are told was done at Risca to prevent a catastrophy such as has taken place, and the men were fully aware of the gaseous nature of the seam of coal being worked. But despite all the precautions that were taken and the knowledge of the workmen that large quantities of gas were given of the explosion took place, and in an instant

everything living in the mine was destroyed. But as we have before stated there can be but one cause for the explosion—the large body of gas coming in contact with a naked light. How the light became exposed is not likely to be made known, seeing that those who could have given any information with respect to it are amongst the stricken. We may, however, in the course of the enquiry that will follow be made acquainted with something as yet unknown with respect to the ventilation. We are informed that some of the workmen examined the workings once a month ago, and on the last occasion their report was as favourable as could be. But this does not say much, for a day or two makes a great deal of difference in a mine, more particularly in a fiery one. We have, however, in the explosion at Risca the fact brought home to us most irresistibly that the resources of science and the many so-called skilful appliances in use in our coal mines at the present time places us in but little better position for the prevention of such catastrophes than we were 20 or 30 years ago. everything living in the mine was destroyed. But as we have before

SUDDEN OUTBURST OF GAS IN MINES.

The cause of sudden outbursts of gas in mines has puzzled our ablest mining engineers, whilst the great danger from them is fully recognised. Any information, however, with respect to their probable cause must, therefore, be of interest. The late President of the Midland Association of Mining Engineers states that there are two causes that would tend to an outburst of gas. One is the pressure of the coal upon the floor caused by the roof pressing upon the coal in the first instance, and the other that the pressure of the existing gas in the roof and the floor has sufficient power after the former operation has taken place to find an exit for itself. None of the outbursts of which particulars have been given had any conthe outbursts of which particulars have been given had any connection with the goaf as a receptacle for gas, but were quite independent of it. There was no pressure that could be applied to the floor of the goaf by any fall that could take place that would cause gas that was in the goaf to pass into the floor. Were a certain amount of pressure applied from the roof to the floor, but it was not necessary that the frequency about extend to the roof. sary that the fracture should extend to the roof. Another mining engineer informs us that we need not be surprised so much at outbursts of gas from the floor, for there was no great mystery about

On removing the coal a certain amount of pressure-an immenpressure—was taken off, and such a proceeding had a tendency to allow the floor, especially if it was a soft one, to lift, and what gas there was beneath would have a tendency to expand itself, and ac-quiring force would eventually burst through. In almost all cases quiring force would eventually burst through. In almost all cases outbursts did not occur unless the floor was ripped up or rent asunder for a considerable distance along the open face, and some of the fissures extended to a considerable length. As to fissures being produced, props at times are ripped right through, but there has not been a corresponding fissure in the roof. The roof may remain as it was before the occurrence of the outburst, or it may break, but it does not follow because a fissure was produced in the floor that there should also be a similar fissure in the roof. It was not simply the should also be a similar fissure in the roof. It was not simply the pack pressing on the floor, for the floor had a tendency to lift independent of any gas. In all probability the gas that issues from the floor of mines suddenly comes from the decomposition of carbona-ceous matter. There was gas of an enormous power under our feet, and it did not necessarily follow that when there was an outburst from the floor that the roof should show any signs of it, for gas exists below independent of the roof. In working coal the pressure of gas underneath forces up the floor, and as more coal was taken away it differences of the floor, and as more coal was taken away to escaped with tremendous force at the weakest point which was next the face. Gas that was originally in the coal escapes from it and enters into cavities in the strata, where it remains at an enormous pressure, but as soon as that pressure is removed the gas goes away.

Mr. MILLER, a well-known mining engineer, gives it as his opinion that some of the great explosions that have taken place in South Yorkshire occurred from sudden outbursts of gas from the floor of the coal. The above appear to be the only opinions that have been

the coal. The above appear to be the only opinions that have been given as regards the cause of sudden outbursts of gas, but as the matter has been placed before the Royal Commission on Mines it is probable that in the report something will be said with respect to them although none of the members are in any way acquainted with them further than the details furnished at the instance of the Midland Institute of Engineers. The subject, however, is a most interesting and important one.

THE EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES AS MINE MANAGERS.

In his report Mr. DICKINSON calls attention to the want of uniformity in the examination of candidates seeking certificates of competency as managers of mines. In some examinations the qualifications required are comparatively easy, whilst in others they are just the reverse. Candidates soon learn which is the easiest district to go to, so that so long as that is the case we are not likely to have so able a body of mine managers as could be desired. Mr. MASKELL PEACE, of Wignap to do away with this morphalous state of things has preof Wigan, to do away with this anomalous state of things, has pre-pared a summary of the instructions in the various districts. In some instances it is required that the candidate must have had three some instances it is required that the candidate must have had three years' experience in a colliery, in others five years' practical experience in a coal mine, with a fair elementary education. In some instances the candidates are required to have a general knowledge of pumping, mode of sinking, working timbering, bratticing. ventilation, and the nature and properties of gases. In South Durham the examination includes the nature and properties of gases such as are found in mines, and how their presence can be ascertained, and what preparations should be taken to prevent their accumulation or as to precautions should be taken to prevent their accumulation, or as to their removal when they do accumulate; also how the quantity of air in any air-way can be ascertained, also as to surveying, strength of materials, properties of steam and water, planning and surveying of colliery workings, with practical mining, including principles of ventilation, sinking, working, timbering, bratticing, boring on approaching old workings; also machinery and boilers in general use proaching old workings; also machinery and boilers in general use such an examination appears to be most thorough, more so than in

any other district, and must produce managers of a high standard. In Lancashire the requirements are briefly laid down. They are—the knowledge necessary for the practical working of collieries and other mines in Lancashire and North Wales, including the provisions of the mines in Lancashire and North Wales, including the provisions of the Mines Regulation Act of 1872, with a practical treatise on the gases met with in coal mines, by Mr. J. J. Atkinson. In Yorkshire a knowledge of machinery, ventilation, the use of instruments for dialling—by both the fast and loose needle—surveying and levelling, practical mechanics, plotting surveys, and in arithmetic, fractions, decimal fractions, and extraction of square and cube roots; together with the working and winning of mines, with a knowledge of gases. In South Staffordshire the examination is viva voce, and the subjects chemistry confined to the gases of the mine in all its practical bearchemistry commed to the gases of the limit in all its practical cearings.—2. General knowledge of machinery as applied to colliery purposes.—3. Arithmetic, surveying, sinking pits, and laying out a colliery under varied circumstances—4. Underground management, ventilation, and timbering. The Derbyshire examination includes elementary chemistry, the winning and working of mines of coal, ironstone, and shale. In Monmouthshire, &c., the subjects are only few, and a certain number of marks has to be obtained. They are—Arithmetic 40, ventilation, 88, practical mining, 70, engineering. Arithmetic, 40; ventilation, 85; practical mining, 70; engineering, 55; and surveying 50—making a total of 300. This appears to be about the simplest of any of the examinations. South Wales does not require so much as some other districts, the subjects being writnot require so much as some other districts, the subjects being writing, spelling, geology of the South Wales coal field, arithmetic, knowledge of the Mines Act, 1872, with special rules of the district, the working and winning of mines of coal, stratified ironstone, and fire-clay, practice and theory of ventilation, practical knowledge of the machinery and and boilers generally in use at collieries, and underground surveying. In the East Scotland district matters are different and the arbitists are ware diversified and consist of general. ferent, and the subjects are more diversified, and consist of—general knowledge of the Coal Mines Regulation Act and of theoretical and practical ventilation, with modes of working coal having reference

to the nature of roofs and pavements; sinking, fitting, and puning with theory of the steam-engine; winding, haulage, and strength materials; underground surveying and drawing, and arithmetic to fractions, with calculations of areas and velocities. On each those subjects a certain number of marks has to be obtained.

West Scotland the subjects are similar, and marks have also to obtained.

From the above statement it will be seen that there difference in the examinations in the various districts, and what really wanted is uniformity, so that a candidate need not go in really wanted is uniformity, so that a candidate need not go but the county in which he is residing into another one where the subject are much easier. If we are to have an improved class of an managers in the future, they can only be obtained by making examinations thorough on all matters connected with the working the state of examinations filtrough on all matters connected with the Working mines, and in having such we may expect to find as the result improved scientific attainments that accidents, especially those of fatal character, such as that at Risca, will be all but unknown.

THE AMERICAN IRON TRADE

THE AMERICAN IRON TRADE.

All trade reports are, in our judgment, more or less imperfect. It the best they are, to a large extent, the result of mere gossip as hearsay; and in many cases they are also written by persons possing comparatively little commercial experience, and not able to sume an independent post of observation. No doubt, our special trajournals have much improved of late years, and they are likely enough to improve still further. But still we cannot help thinking that trade statistics are, after all, the most reliable illustration of trade vicissitudes. Well, this being our view, we attach considerable interest and importance to the most recent statistics collected in illustration of the course of American metallurgy. It appears that the commencement of July, 1880, there were 413 furnaces in blast in the United States, as compared with 277 at the commencement of July, 1879, and 248 at the commencement of July, 1879. The position of affairs would thus appear to have steadily improved—and not only steadily improved, but rapidly improved—during the laat two year. At the same time, the fact cannot be overlooked that there was some reaction in the three months ending June 30 this year, since, which was a superfect of July 1. Still American ironmasters may undoubtedly cogratulate themselves upon the fact that while 460 furnaces were of blast in the United States at the commencement of July, 1878, the corresponding total had declined to 313 furnaces at the commence of July, 1878, the corresponding total had declined to 313 furnaces at the commence of July, 1876, the corresponding total had declined to 313 furnaces at the commence of July, 1876, the corresponding total had declined to 313 furnaces at the commence of July, 1876, the corresponding total had declined to 313 furnaces at the commence of July, 1876, the corresponding total had declined to 313 furnaces at the commence of July, 1876, the corresponding total had declined to 313 furnaces at the commence of July, 1876, the corresponding total had presponding total had declined to 313 furnaces at the comment ent of July, 1880. The moral which we may draw from the figures which we had

summarised undoubtedly is this, that although there is a check pusiness in the United States the commerce and industry of the great republic still present a large amount of activity. This is to conclusion which has been generally arrived at by all disinterested observers. The fact is, as we have more than once argued, there is ust now a great deal of real, tangible enduring prosperity among the Americans. The nation has been exporting immense quantities. he Americans. The nation has been exporting immense qu the Americans. The nation has been exporting immense quantities of its natural produce to Great Britain, and Europe has received god prices for it, and aided by continual internal peace and the progress of population it has grown more and more rich and powerful. The surplus revenue of the Washington Treasury in the financial variending June 30, 1880, was no less than 17,000,000. In round English figures. Can any European nation say as much? We greatly far that it cannot. France has a rapidly expanding revenue, but not other European States (Great Britain even included) were somewhat pinched in their public revenue in 1879-80. Well, the prosperly existing in the United States has an undoubted tendency to maitain the activity still prevailing in the American iron trade. Prosperous American industry implies prosperous American railroads; and, as on this side of the Atlantic so in the United States, it is railways which are the mainstay of the American iron trade.

rays which are the mainstay of the American iron trade.

It may be interesting to analise the proportions assumed in the eneral production by the various classes of American blast furness.

THE MINES AND MINERAL LANDS OF NOVA SCOTIA

Within the British Empire there are probably few provinces on taining an equal quantity of workable minerals whose resources as so generally neglected as those of Nova Scotia, the reason perbubeing that many of the Nova Scotian properties which have been broduced on the English market have been sold at prices which redered impossible the realisation of profit by the capitalists purchasing them, so that the feeling has become general that the province offer no encouragement to Englishmen to risk their money in its mins. This grasping propensity shown by the original vendors has suffed to neutralise all the efforts of Dr. STERRY HUNT, Prof. HIND, the late Dr. ALEXANDER HEATHERINGTON, Dr. HONEYMAN, the late Dr. late Mr. ALEXANDER HEATHERINGTON, Dr. HONEYMAN, the late In How, and many others whose names are well known to the readers of the Mining Journal, to create a remunerative mineral industry. Nova Scotia. The coal industry, which was unaffected by the effi mentioned, has been well developed, but with regard to all oldstandered with the second of the prefix worked would, had they been acquired at a reasonable prix and conducted with ordinary skill, not only have satisfied English capitalists, but would have largely increased the prosperity of the province. Attention is once more directed to the large field of enterprise which Nova Scotia offers to the mining capitalist by Mr. EDWI GILPIN, jun., M.A. F.G.S., the Inspector of Mines for the Province (Halifax, N.S.: ROBERT T. MURRAY, Queen's Printer), in his admirable report bearing the above title, which will enable all dispect to take an interest in the development of the mineral resources of the province to ascertain at once where the particular mineral sought may be most readily obtained. Nova Scotia. The coal industry, which was unaffected by the

nay be most readily obtained.

The province holds, as Mr. Gilpin explains, in juxtaposition coloron, and gold—a boon nature has conferred on few countries. The levelopment of its iron ores and coal must form an important particle of the presence of valuable ores of the presence of valuable or the pre in its future history. Indications of the presence of valuable ores copper have been discovered, although as yet they are almost utested. Among the minerals that have been worked and presented in the company of the c themselves over large tracts of country, permitting a greatly in The deposits of what may be term brine, marble, &c. domestic minerals, such as gypsum, limestone, building stones, cla &c., are of unlimited extent and good quality. The area of the go districts has been estimated at about 3000 square miles. The ores of the province are as vet known only in isolated lo total extent of which can hardly be estimated. is considered that the ore properties of the only two companies when have turned their attention to the subject cover 55 and 30 squares. miles without monopolising their respective districts, the extent of the deposits will be understood. In the chapter on coal, shales, and petroleum it is mentioned that all the Nova Scotian coal is bituming the control of the country of the count us, consisting of coking, cherry, or free burning, and cannel The coals used in the several gasworks appear to average about 10,000 cubic feet of 15 candle gas, and about half a ten of coal The ash runs high in some cases, but analyses are given of coal from

certain seams which yield less than 1 per cent.

The chapter on metalliferous ores embraces notices of gold, iron.

copper, lead, silver, zinc, antimony, tin, molybdenum, nickel, and cobalt, and the deposits already prospected appear to be such as any other place than Nova Scotia would be quickly turned to secount. The average fineness of the Nova Scotian gold is higher than

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hat of any region except Victoria, the figures being—Victoria, 958 per 1000; Nova Scotia, 955; Australia, 925; California, 880; Russia, per 1000; Nova Scotia, 955; Australia, 925; California, 880; Russia, per 1000; The iron and steel ores, 91; and British Columbia, 875 per 1000. The iron and steel ores, 181; and British Columbia, 875 per 1000. The iron and steel ores, 181; and 1

velope it energetically and on a large scale.

SOUTH-WEST BOARD OF MINING EXAMINERS, BRISTOL.

The ordinary annual meeting arranged by this board for granting Certificates of Competency for Colliery Managers, as required by the Mines Regulation Act, 1872, was held at the Guildhall, on July 12, 13, and 14. The examiners were—Messrs. C. A. Harrison, M.E., Fishponds, Bristol; Wm. Needham, M.E., Newport; and J. T. Thomas, M.E., Coleford. At 1:30 p.m. on Monday (July 12) these gentlemen, aided by Mr. T. Cadman, Her Majesty's Inspector of Mines, commenced proceedings by investigating the credentials required to be produced by each applicant previous to his being allowed to compets for the required certificate. Thirteen appeared with their respective licences from the Secretary of State, as per 29th sec. of the Act, and after scrupulous enquiry as to moral character and underground experience their testimonials were declared satisfactory in every respect. The South-West Board have the reputation of being rather severe in their examination—precise and impartial in their modus operand;

The South-West Board have the reputation of being rather severe in their examination—precise and impartial in their modus operandi; their nominal test qualification being that of marks, each question having a maximum, intermediate, and minimum number—as 15, 10, 5. Five papers are submitted in succession to each candidate. During the time he is engaged in writing answers to the questions he must not communicate with any other candidate, or copy any paper or any part thereof. Any question not understood the examiners, if asked, will explain. Anyone persistently acting in opposition to the printed instructions placed before him is liable to be dismissed and disonalified instantly.

disqualified instantly.

For this occasion the papers were arranged as follows:—

On Monday (July 12), from 3.30 to 5 P.M.	
Marks	in full
1st Subject—Arithmetic, 10 Questions	100
On Tuesday (July 13), from 9 A.M. to 11 A.M.	
2nd Subject-Ventilation, 15 Questions	170
From 11.15 to 1 P.M.	
3rd Subject-Practical Mining, 15 Questions	150
4th Subject-Pumping, Winding, Boilers, and Pit	
MACHINERY, 10 Questions	110
On Wednesday (July 14) from 9 to 11 A.M.	
5th Subject-Surveying, Plotting, and Geology,	
11 Questions	120
17 Warm 9 mas 40 7.90 mas	

Viva roce.—From 3 P.M. to 7:30 P.M.

On the whole, there are 61 questions, with a maximum of 650 marks, Making reasonable allowance for the various degrees of mental abilities and educational advantages the examiners determined that the lowest score which would qualify for the final or rira roce test should be 325 marks. Each candidate worked with equal perseverance, and with great earnestness—weak in some points, strong in others—and in those abstruse questions which required careful thought and calculation several were answered with consumpate ability and

and those abstrace questions which required careful thought and calculation several were answered with consummate ability, and have given great satisfaction to the examiners.

In the rira voce, which by this board is considered the real practical test of competency, it is very possible for the candidate to break down, notwithstanding the number of marks scored on his papers. Fortuately, no such ill-luck followed either of the ten, for they retained their honours, and are recommended as being entitled to their Cer-

le.	ir nonours, and are recommended as being entitled to the	neir Ce
fic	cates of Competency as Collliery Managers:	Marke.
	1Mr. John C. Forest, Brandon Hill, Somersetshire	
	2.—Mr. Samuel Atherton, Lancashire	405
	3.—Mr. Dan Morgan, Nailsea, Bristol	
	4Mr. F. W. Brain, Forest of Dean	390
	5Mr. Donkin, Durham	390
	6Mr. H. J. Ridler, Lydney	350
	7.—Mr. S. T. Morgan. Nailsea, Bristol	350
	8.—Mr. Thomas Jones, South Wales Colliery, Tillery	345
	9.—Mr. W. T. Davies, Blaina	355
	10.—Mr. J. W. Green, Pontypool.	335

West Kitty Mine.—The meeting of this company on Tuesday last passed off most satisfactorily. The committee were enabled to give a good account of their stewardship since the meeting which was held at the mine four months ago, and Capt. Vivian was also in a position to place before the shareholders facts which are of the most hopeful and encouraging character as regards the future prospects of the mine. The drivings eastward, towards Wheal Kitty, have been continued vigorously, and it is in this direction that the shareholders generally have looked for good returns. Nothing has transpired in the eastward drivings to damp in the slightest degree the anticipations which have been entertained regarding the ultimate richness of this portion of the property. It is true that variations have occurred in the value of the lode, but those who are acquainted with the geological characteristics of the locality are aware that these variations are almost certain to occur. The lodes generally are recommended to the lode of the locality are aware that these variations are almost certain to occur. The lodes generally are recommended. quainted with the geological characteristics of the locality are aware that these variations are almost certain to occur. The lodes generally are somewhat "bunchy," and consequently a lode which is worth 18t, per fathom at one time may decline in value to 10t. or 12t. in a few days, and as quickly rise again to 30t. or 40t. per fm.

Therefore, the temporary decline in value of a lode need cause no alarm to shareholders. But whilst steadily continuing the driving appear to be whether the Craic de Rouen is really impermeable, and

eastward the committee have not lost sight of the importance of exploring the mine westward, and though they have not been able to do a great deal in that direction, still the driving westward has, so far as it has gone, given most encouraging results, and the indications bear out the belief which was entertained, and often expressed, by Capt. Joseph Vivian, that under Beacon Hill a large deposit of rich ore will one day be found. Since the last meeting the committee have succeeded in obtaining an addition to the sett on very moderate terms of purchase; the value of this addition will become apparent as time goes on. The utmost confidence was expressed in the committee by the shareholders present at the meeting. Special reference was made to the great attention which Mr. Reynolds gives to the affairs of the company, one gentleman remarking that he has even more faith in Mr. Reynolds than he has in the mine; at the same time observing that he believes the mine itself to be exceedingly valuable and promising. eastward the committee have not lost sight of the importance of ex-

THE RATING OF MINES.

THE RATING OE MINES.

A deputation representing mine owners of the Cleator Moor and Egremont districts in Cumberland, and consisting of Messrs. John Stirling, J. S. Ainsworth, E. Wadham, W. B. Turner, J. M. Mackenzie, Jennings White, R. A. Robinson (agent to Lord Lonsdale), H. Woodcock (Whitehaven), Augustus Helder, and D. Wardlaw (Parliamentary agent), accompanied by the following members of Parliament—Mr. G. C. Bentinck, Mr. D. Ainsworth, Mr. E. Waugh, Sir Wilfred Lawson, Mr. W. S. Cane, Mr. J. G. C. Hamilton, Mr. James Cowan, Mr. Joseph Cowen, Mr. John Ramsay, Mr. Thomas Knowles, Mr. Joseph Dodds, Mr. Alexander Brogden, Mr. Charles M'Laren, Mr. Æneas M'Intyre, and Mr. J. C. Bolton—had an interview, on Thursday, with Mr. Dodson (with whom were Mr. Hibbert, M.P., and Sir John Lambert, K.C. B.) at the offices of the Local Government Board, Whitehall, to urge upon the Department the expediency of amending the Public Health Act so that mines might be placed in the same position as land tithes, railways, canals, &c., for the purpose of general district rates. Mr. D. Ainsworth, M.P., who introduced the deputation, said that by a provisional order of the Local Government Board the Cleater Moor district was to be extended, so as to include many mines which were D. Ainsworth, M.P., who introduced the deputation, said that by a provisional order of the Local Government Board the Cleater Moor district was to be extended, so as to include many mines which were previously outside the present boundary. In consequence an exceedingly large proportion of the rates of the district would fall upon such mines and the owners and occupiers. In other words, whereas they were within former limits rated at 12,000% odd, under the new limits they would be liable to a rating of over 58,000%. In fact, of the total rateable value of the whole district which was 81,399%, the mines would have to pay no less than 58,225%, or nearly three-fourths, and, perhaps, more. They submitted that it was not fair that mines which derived much less benefit than any other property from local government should pay so large a proportion of the rates of a district within which they happened to be included, and that it would be only right that they should be placed on as favourable terms as land tithes, railways &c., which under sub-section B of section 211 of the Public Health Act were only rateable on one-fourth part of their net annual value. Owing to their interests not being at the time properly watched in Parliament, mines had been inadvertently omitted from sub-section B. Hence the injustice complained of. They urged that theirs was not a local, but a thoroughly representative case, and begged the Government to introduce a clause into the next Government Bill dealing with Local Boards which would comply with their present request.

Mr. Dodson, in reply said—I have listened to what you have to say with the view of eliciting your opinion, and what were the facts. I can only say that what you have said now shall receive from me the attention to which it is so well entitled. Having regard to the wide range of matters involved, you will not now expect me to express my own views on the subjects which you have been good enough to lay before me. They shall have my best attention.—The deputation thanked Mr. Dods

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

Although for the last few years comparatively little has been heard of the Channel Tunnel the investigations of those interested in the project have been steadily carried on, and with results which may be considered to leave no doubt that unless there exists between the coasts some fault which scientists regard as improbable the tunnel can be speedily and safely made, and it is even thought that neither pumping nor timbering will be found necessary. The line originally proposed was from Cape Grisnez to St. Margaret's Bay, but subsequently Sir John Hawkshaw suggested that from Sangatte to Dover, as giving a larger proportion of the distance through the impermeable grey chalk, and it now appears that the directors of the South-Eastern Railway Company have revived their suggestion for the transference of the sea, and it appears from their report that they have deemed it advisable to make arrangements for a series of important experiments which so far have shown favourable results." With the aid of a grant of 6000L from the Railway Company the experiments are being carried out under the direction of Colonel Beaumont and Capt. English; and during the present week Messrs Duval, Ireton, and Leon Say, Count de Montebello, and other Frenchmen who are favourable to the undertaking have visited the scene of operations, and expressed themselves highly satisfied.

It appears that a shaft 15 fathoms deep from surface has been sunk, and an adit level driven from just above high-water mark, in order to facilitate tipping the chalk debris. It would be interesting to learn the precise depth below high-water level which the shaft has reached. Powerful machinery has been fixed to work an aircompressor to operate the rock-drills which are to be used, and with which it is intended to drive a heading under the line of railway as far as Dover—a distance of three miles—at such an inclination that at Dover the depth shall be 50 fathoms. The driving of this level will at least prove whether the chalk is sound and impermeable in the at di

ready made it is considered essential that all facts bearing upon the subject should be carefully collected. This, indeed, would seem to be the view taken by the South-Eastern Railway directors, for in their report they say—" The experiments made by the French engineers after great pains and labour tend to show that the geological measures are not only in the same position but are of the same thickness on each side of the Channel, and the stratum known as the old grey chalk in England and as the Craic de Rouer in France, is improved that the channel of the same thickness of the channel of the channel of the same thickness grey chalk in England, and as the Craie de Rouen in France, is impervious to water, and is without fissures. These are the foundation facts in this interesting question, for if a tunnel can be made without pumping or timbering, and entirely from side to side through the grey chalk, then an apparently formidable and even hopeless work becomes matter of close calculation. As the researches of the French engineers confirm the view for years past taken that the proper point of departure for any future tunnel is at the outcrop of the grey chalk on the South-Eastern line between Folkstone and Dover, and not at St. Margaret's Bay to the east of Dover—where the grey chalk dipping to the northward does not grow out—the the grey chalk, dipping to the northward, does not crop out—the directors have deemed it advisable to make arrangements for a series of important experiments, which, so far, have shown favour-

whether there is indeed the absence of fissures which has been claimed for it. The subject has certainly made a step forward by being removed from the realms of pure speculation to those of engineering probabilities, and as the directors of the South-Eastern Railway Company are evidently alive to the importance of calculating cost, as well as practicability, it may be hoped that the public will soon be in possession of details which will remove all doubt.

It is understood that the object of the visit of the President of the Senate, Mr. Léon Say, to Folkestone was to facilitate the decision as to whether the French Government would grant a subvention to the projectors of the tunnel, and gratification was expressed by those concerned as to their prospects, as it was believed that Mr. Léon Say rather favoured the tunnel project. His influence, however, is not likely to prove effective, as both the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Varroy, and Mr. de Freycinet, the President of the Council, incline to the project for expending the money, if any is to be voted, in the improvement of the harbour-works, docks, and approaches at Boulogne. It is urged, and not without much reason, whilst the tunnel scheme is unlikely to vield any commercial advantage, and has, at the same time, but a highly speculative chance of turning out a scientific and engineering success, the expenditure of an equal amount of money, or even of 5,000,000?. only upon the harbours of Boulogne, Abbeville, Fecamp, or Dieppe would ensure an abundant commercial return, and benefit the entire French nation.

THE BASYE CONSOLIDATED SILVER MINING COMPANY.

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, on Monday, there was an application, under circumstances of some apparent hardship, to make Messrs. Dyett and Loutitt, the liquidators of a defunct company known as the Pinto Mining Company, liable in the winding-up of the Basye Company in respect of 3919 shares of 5t. each, on which 4t. 10s. was paid-up. It appeared that upon the Pinto Mining Company being wound-up in 1873, the Basye Company was formed to take over the concern, and an agreement was entered into for the sale of the Pinto Company's property to the Basye Company for the sum of 91,000t. payable partly in debentures and fully paid-up shares and in 14,000 shares in the Basye Company of 5t. each, on which 4t. 10s. was to be considered as paid-up. These shares were to be taken by Messrs. Dyett and Loutitt, who were to dispose of them to the share-holders, mortgagees, or creditors of the Pinto Company; and it was agreed that if any of these persons should neglect or refuse to take their proportion of these shares Messrs Dyett and Loutitt should retransfer their interest in the surplus shares to the Basye Company, "without incurring any liability or responsibility." This agreement was registered together with the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Basye Company, and was carried into effect by a deed of Dec. 15, 1873, which contained a receipt by Messrs Dyett and Loutitt for the shares—3919 shares were not taken up, and in a report which was furnished to the Basye Company by their directors it was stated that these shares had been returned to the Basye Company. However, no formal re-transfer of the shares was ever executed, and, accordingly, when the Basye Company in its turn came to be wound-up, the names of Messrs. Dyett and Loutitt stood on the register for the 3919 shares. No notice was ever given to these gentlemen of the allotment of the shares to them or of their registration, nor were In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, on Monday, there up, the names of Messrs. Dyett and Loutitt stood on the register for the 3919 shares. No notice was ever given to these gentlemen of the allotment of the shares to them or of their registration, nor were certificates for the shares sent to them nor any calls made upon them, although calls were made upon the persons who had taken the other shares. On the other hand, it appeared that Messrs. Dyett and Loutitt had applied for the shares and requested that 3919 should be allotted to themselves.

Mr. Graham Hastings, Q.C., and Mr. Chadwyck Healey appeared in support of the summons; Mr. W. Pearson, Q.C., and Mr. Pugh for Messrs. Dyett and Loutitt.

Mr. Graham Hastings, Q.C., and Mr. Chadwyck Healey appeared in support of the summons; Mr. W. Pearson, Q.C., and Mr. Pugh for Messrs. Dyett and Loutitt.

Mr. Hastings, Q.C., having been heard in reply,
The Vice-Chancellor held that the two gentlemen in question were liable as contributories, it being an untenable contention that they were improperly on the register. This was not a case in which the nature of the application upon which the allotment was made was unexplained by any antecedent contract. Under the contract between the Basye Company and the liquidators of the Pinto Company the only duty of the Basye Company was to put the shares in the names of the persons specified by the liquidators. It was left rather obscure upon the terms of the contract what course was to be taken by the liquidators as to shares which could not be taken; but it was clear that something formal should be done. The only thing that the liquidators did was to request the new company to allot shares on their account in specified numbers to specified persons. In the list of persons Messrs. Dyett and Loutitt were included for 3919 shares. Acting on that, the Basye Company allotted the shares and entered the allottees on the register. It could not be said that it was necessary to get their express authority for putting them on the register. When they, the Pinto Company's liquidators, required the Basye Company to pay the consideration for their purchase they required complete payment, and, therefore, the direction given by the liquidators involved a complete authority to allot and register the shares. A company might, for instance, not have the shares to give. Here the shares were appropriated to the liquidating company, and there could be no doubt about the allotment taking place. As for any collateral arrangement or understanding, the Court had nothing to do with that, nor, in his lordship's opinion, would there have been any ground for relief if the respondents had taken the shares in form as trustees. The creditors of the company (

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

In connection with the Belgian iron trade it is intimated that the John Cockerill Company makes an imposing display of its products at the Belgian International Exhibition. The Belgian iron trade has presented a decided revival. In two or three cases important establishments have been obliged to refuse orders for iron. Rolled iron is in request, and the United States will, it is thought, continue their purchases in Europe. A fall in price is considered out of the question, and business could not now be done upon any pretext below 51. 4s, per ton. Plates have exhibited an upward tendency, and transactions have not been carried through very readily at 71. 4s, per ton. Pigiron has experienced a decided upward movement; business is reported to have been done at 21. 10s. 6d. per ton. The organisation of a new public works company is mentioned as probable in Belgium. This company proposes to have a capital of 120,0001. in shares, and 40,0001. in obligations. It will combine under one management—the Braine-le-Comte (Belgium), the Savigliano (Italy), and several other works.

her works.

Coke-made iron has brought 8t. 8s. per ton in the Haute-Marne (France); this price has been readily accepted, and there has been a fair current of business. There has also been a tolerably good demand for sheets and wire; prices have not exhibited much change. The Creusot works have contracted to supply the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway with rails at 61. 16s. per ton; this price has excited a good deal of astonishment. The German iron trade has acquired additional strength, and the week which has just elapsed acquired additional strength, and the week which has just elapsed has been attended with a rise in various descriptions of metallurgical products. It is stated that this result is due to a convention of proprietors of blast furnaces and forges; whether this is the case or not the rates current for both iron and casting pig have exhibited a slight advance. Rolled iron and plates have also been firm in Germany. The rise in iron at Glasgow has made its influence felt upon the Austrian markets, upon which prices have sensibly hardened. English pig has been quoted of late at St. Petersburg at 72s. per ton. The aspect of the Belgian coal market is more favourable than it has been for some time past, and prices have been maintained with considerable firnness. Consumers show a disposition to conclude contracts for a year at present rates, so as to protect themselves against any possible advance in quotations. It is not expected, however, that prices will show any advance for some time to come, as

ever, that prices will show any advance for some time to come, as

there must be a marked advance in metallurgical products before a corresponding rise takes place in coal. The Austrian coal trade has remained quiet; prices have at the same time been maintained with firmness, and in the lignite districts deliveries have even become active. Transactions have continued quiet in the French coal trade,

firmness, and in the lignite districts deliveries have even become active. Transactions have continued quiet in the French coal trade, and there has been little change in the general aspect of the market. Intelligence received with respect to the German coal trade speaks of a reduction in the production. The Anzin Company has taken contracts to supply the coal required for the Prefecture of Police, Paris, and the Prefecture of the Seine at 28s. to 29s. per ton.

A blue-book just issued contains a report on the foreign trade of Venezuela by Mr. Bunch, Her Majesty's representative there. Perhaps the most interesting remarks are those relating to the gold mines in the State of Guayana. These gold fields, says Mr. Bunch, are practically unknown to the world at large, on account of their inaccessibility and the natural reticence of the persons interested in the mines, who wish to avoid competition. From a return furnished by Vice-Consul Matthison it appears that during 13½ years, from 1866 to 1878, the amount shipped at Cuidad Bolivar, was valued at 2,649,208L sterling. From Jan. 1 to June 30, 1879, the quantity exported was valued at 244,536. These amounts are according to the official declarations, but a great deal of bullion is also carried away by passengers, and of this there is no record. New deposits of extraordinary richness have lately been discovered near Pastora, and notwithstanding the frequent political disturbances capital is being attracted to the district, and it is said that an English company propose to invest largely in gold mining there. About 4000 men are employed in the mines, chiefly coloured British subjects from the West Indian Islands One of the important questions which have arisen in Russia in connection with the anxiety of the Government to develope the coal and iron industries of the empire is that of the adaptation of the railway system to this purpose. With the exception of Moscuw there are really no railway centres in Russia, and consequently Russian home trade languishes. On all the

which originally came from England, are sold for a mere trifle, and sent back here because there are no ironworks in the interior of Russia where they could be worked up; such works cannot exist because of the immense distance which the material to feed them would have to be brought under existing arrangements. There are iron mines in the centre, but they cannot be worked because there is no railread near and no means of bringing coal to them. One of iron mines in the centre, but they cannot be worked because there is no railroad near, and no means of bringing coal to them. One of the most celebrated iron establishments in Russia is that of Mr. S. J. Maltzoff. At these works locomotives which may be seen on all Russian railwuys are made; it is almost incredible, but nevertheless true, that the works are situated nearly 50 miles from any railway. In the provinces of Orel and Kalugo there are valuable minerals, coal, and forests in abundance, but they are not utilised because of their distance from the nearest lines, the distance to one railway being 50 miles, to a second 80 miles, and to a third 100 miles.

WATSON BROTHERS' MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON BROTHERS MINEOWNERS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &C 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON

MINEOWNERS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.

1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Mr. William Derry, it appears, is a constant reader of our remarks, and is "bound to admit the generally sound arguments contained in them." But we are not, he says (and we admit it), infallible any more than others of human kind; and, therefore, he thinks we shall find in reviewing our statements in regard to the Trelawny district that we have hastily and unguardedly made remarks which that "well-known valuable and rich property, Wheal Hony and Trelawny United Mines, does not merit." But the singular thing is that, without pointing out a single mistake we made, he confirms the only thing we expressed a doubt upon—that the Trelawny Company did purchase a field (and we might add the field required by Trelawny) of Dr. Hony for 12001. We were connected with the Trelawny district from its commencement to its close; and although there was nothing in our remarks to insinuate that lead might not be found in other lands of Dr. Hony, we confess we have been perfectly astounded at the statements which have been advertised throughout the length and breadth of the land in regard to "Wheal Hony and Trelawny United." Mr. Derry states that he will be supported by some of the best mining agents in the kingdom that the calculations contained in the "Hony prospectus" are substantially correct, and the estimate of future profits extremely moderate. Now, we have not the pleasure of knowing Mr. Derry; we have not read the Hony and Trelawny prospectus, nor have we ever referred to it. Our remarks of the week before last were simply given in answer to one among many enquiries made to us in reference to the Trelawny district. But as Mr. Derry has called them in question, and has specially referred to the Wheal Hony and Trelawny Company, we ask him to name any one agent in the kingdom who will justify the following statement, selected from others published freely last week in London and country papers:—"The Wheal Hony and Trelawny Venton, and has a pro

heavy calls had to be made to earry it on. North Trelawny made good returns shallow.

Reviewing these facts, then, we come to the following conclusions:

—1. The Trelawny has been a rich mining district.—2. Its riches ran north.—3. With the exception of Wheal Trelawny and Mary Ann none of the mines, for reasons we may explain hereafter, were thoroughly proved in depth.—4. A company having a tract of untried ground in the vicinity of these mines may have a valuable speculation. But our question is, what agent has valued the ore in an culation. But our question is, what agent has valued the ore in an untried piece of ground at 1,600,000*l*., or more than double what the whole district, including Trelawny and Mary Ann, has produced?

An oitava is about the eighth of an ounce, and to say a mine "returned 8000 oitavas" looks bigger than to say "1000 ounces."

In the bottom level of Prince of Wales (the 96) a course of ore was gone over for several fathoms, worth 4 tons per fathom, and the ends were also very promising. We have great hopes here.

Pitangui shows a profit of 2425l. 4s. 5d. for the month of May; but the produce for the first half of June is only 917l. 5s.—much less than the corresponding half of May, owing to the Ouro Podre shoot of gold becoming disordered. This is considered only temporary.

At Carnaryon the agent hopes soon to have something good to report in the new mine, where the trial shaft is very promising.

Clementina is looking well, and the agents hope to realise all our expectations respecting it. A good deal of time and money was expended in erecting a large 60-ft water-wheel (in addition to the

Other machinery), at a cost of at least 1000l. altogether. For some time past a rise has been going up from the back of the 34 fm. level to meet a sump going down below the 15. In the rise from the 34 the lode is now worth 1½ ton of lead per fathom. In the sump below the 15 it is worth 15 cwts. per fathom, and when the communication is made good lead ground will be opened out for stopes, and we shall hope to see good profits made. At present the returns do not quite meet costs. The whole capital of the company is only 5120%.

When Pitangui shares, 12 or 18 months ago, were at a discount, that is 7s. 6d. per share with 10s. paid, we called attention to them several times, referring particularly to the points to come off, and the rise that might take place in shares if the points we referred to turned up. Shares are now 4l. each, and likely to go much higher and now large dividence. turned up. Shares are n and pay large dividends.

Mere speculators, however, don't care much for "points to come off." The only point they can appreciate is to buy shares one day and sell them at a profit the next. But that is speculating in shares, and not mining.

We cannot control market prices, but we endeavour to keep, in our recommendations certain points before our readers, which, if successful, must result in a rise and in success. The great point in Polrose is the cutting the Polrose lode, in Carnarvon getting under the copper at the 90, and into ore at the new mine, in Aberllyn lead under the blende. All of them certainties as far as mining can be certain. But, until they are readed shares may not move for as a general rule the until they are reached shares may not move, for as a general rule the public never buy when things are low. No truer rhyme was ever penned than this—

"When things are low, they let them go."

There are great points to come off at D'Eresby Mountain, Clementina, Parys, Prince of Wales, and Morfa.

FUEL-ITS NATURE AND APPLICATION.

Whatever branch of industry a man may be engaged in a know-ledge of the nature and relative value of fuel of various kinds cannot fail to be useful to him, but for a treatise on the subject to be gene-rally acceptable it is essential that it should be popularly and lucidily written, and at the same time scientifically accurate. Such a treatise* has just been completed by Prof. ROBERT GALLOWAY, whose name is well known in connection with many of the best students' treatises well known in connection with many of the best students' treatises on chemistry. It appears that the treatise is based upon the lectures on fuel, delivered by the author as professor in the Royal College of Science, Dublin, and it has been so written as to be useful alike to students in the higher schools and colleges of science and to manufactures. Commencing with the physical and chemical properties of the various kinds of fuel, the Professor explains that the substances termed the lowerist of weather than the substances termed the lowerist of weather than the substances. the various kinds of rule, the Professor explains that the substances termed fuel consist of woody tissue in an unaltered or an altered form, or they are substances derived from it by natural or artificial means. Wood is unaltered woody tissue, containing, in addition, water and inorganic substances; the latter constitute the ash. Peat is woody tissue slightly altered, and the different varieties are still more altered forms of it. Peat and coal contain, like wood, variable more altered forms of it. Peat and coal contain, like wood, variable proportions of ash and water in addition to the organic or combustible portion. These different altered forms of the tissue have been brought about by natural operations. Other forms of fuel are products obtained from wood, or its altered forms by artificial processes, as charcoal, coke, liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons, and so on. Liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons, and so on. Liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons are also produced from coal by natural means. After explaining the formation of carbonic anhydride, marsh gas, and water from wood under certain conditions, Prof. Galloway points out that we may from a knowledge of these facts explain theoretically the conversion of wood into peat, lignite, and the other varieties

cally the conversion of wood into peat, lignite, and the other varieties of coal. In the passage of the wood into these other forms of fuel the proportion of carbon decreases less relatively than the hydrogen and oxygen, and the oxygen decreases less relatively than the hydrogen, so that the proportion of the latter element in excess of the quantity required to form water with the oxygen keeps increasing as the change of the tissue progresses until anthracite, the ultimate product of the conversion, is reached. It is considered that of the hydrogen in the fuel it is only the excess quantity, the "disposable dydrogen" of the Germans, that is available as a source of heat. In all fuel containing oxygen as well as carbon and hydrogen, the proportion of hydrogen may be sufficient or more than sufficient, but never less in quantity than is required to form, with the oxygen, water, Tables are given showing the gradual passage of vegetable matter into anthracite, or that variety of coal which consists almost wholly of carbon, and furnishing the average elementary composition of wood, peat, and different varieties of coal in the day state. In describing the physical ferent varieties of coal in the dry state. In describing the physical and chemical properties of various kinds of fuel, the tables showing the percentage of water in different kinds of fresh cut wood, the proand chemical properties of various kinds of fuel, the tables showing the percentage of water in different kinds of fresh cut wood, the proportion of water in wood at different periods of the year, the difference in the dessication of barked and unbarked wood by exposure to air, the amount of water expelled from air-dried wood at gradually increasing temperatures, and the specific gravity of different kinds of wood will be found very useful. After mentioning the various kinds of fuel attention is directed to the gases occluded in the pores of the coal and the weathering of coal, with which is closely connected its spontaneous ignition, which also proceeds from oxidation. It appears that coal most liable to spontaneous ignition is not that which contains most iron pyrites, the spontaneous ignition of coal being due to the heat developed by atmospheric oxidation of the organic substances of coal, and not to that resulting from the oxidation of iron pyrites. The methods of determining the heating power of fuel are considered in the next chapter. Of the elementary constituents of fuel only the carbon and hydrogen enter into union with the oxygen of the air, and, therefore, these are the only elements in the fuel which contribute to the generation of heat; further, if the fuel contains oxygen this constituent must be considered as if already combined with its equivalent quantity of hydrogen in the fuel, and it must be remembered that it is only the disposable hydrogen which is effective. The absolute amount of heat which any substance evolves in burning cannot be ascertained, but the relative amounts evolved by equal weights of different substances can be accurately determined. The unit of heat or the thermal unit chosen for comparison is not everywhere the same. In France the one selected is the quantity of hydrogen where the same. In France the one selected is the quantity of hydrogen where the same.

weights of different substances can be accurately determined. The unit of heat or the thermal unit chosen for comparison is not everywhere the same. In France the one selected is the quantity of heat necessary to raise the temperature either of one gramme or of one kilogramme of water from 0° to 1° C. The latter unit is frequently employed in England, but not universally; 1 lb. of water from 0° to 1° C. is sometimes employed, and sometimes 1 lb. of water 1 Fahrenheit degree from 50° to 60° F. What unit weight of water is selected is immaterial, although it is most desirable that one standard (the gramme) be adopted; but it has hitherto been considered not immaterial what portion of the thermometric scale was selected, as the specific heat of water was considered to increase slightly as the temperature increased beyond its point of greatest density. But Hirn, in recently investigating this subject, has arrived at the conclusion in recently investigating this subject, has arrived at the conclusion that the specific heat of water does not exhibit any irregularity near its point of maximum density, but merely changes somewhat more

Its point of maximum density, but merely changes somewhat more quickly below than above that point.

That the theoretical heating power of coal is never obtained in practice is only too well known, but it cannot be doubted that by thoroughly studying and considering the reason of this—for doing which Prof. Galloway affords abundant information—much of the waste which now takes place may be avoided, and perfection much more nearly obtained. He shows that the calorific intensity deduced from the learner to work register of the first is not recurred that the from the elementary composition of the fuel is not accurate, that the manner in which the elements are combined and their state of con-densation in coal is not known, and that the organic elements are arranged differently in different coals. There is an excellent chapter on pyrometers, explaining the principles on which they have been constructed, and giving a description and illustration of Siemens's electric resistance pyrometer. Siemens's regenerative furnace is tho-roughly and minutely described in the succeeding chapter, and there is then a very useful chapter on the technical examination and analysis of coal; whilst by way of appendices there are a sketch of the cele-

""A Treatise on Fuel; Scientific and Practical." By ROBERT GALLOWAY M.R.I.A., P.C.S. London: Trübner and Co., Ludgate Hill.

brated Torbanehill mineral case, of Goldsworthy Gurney's util of carbonic anhydride as an extinguisher of combustion on a gis scale at the Earl of Mansfield's colliery near Stirling, and a giving the names and composition of the constituents which have discovered in the grassons liquid and solid product for giving the names and composition of the constituents which have be discovered in the gaseous, liquid, and solid products formed in destructive distillation of coal. The treatise is concise without unreadable, and contains an enormous amount of information, given such a form that the reader can readily turn it to account, so it connect fail to scope a good reconstituent. it cannot fail to secure a good reception.

ANTIMONY, AND ITS USES.

The fact that the general public are so little acquainted with $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ character, production, and uses of antimony, although it is large employed in the arts, is attributed by the Boston Economist to the circumstance that they have never seen any manufactures of mony, because the metal is never employed alone in the arts, but an alloy with other metals, whereby they are rendered either has or more brittle, or capable of receiving a higher polish, or meltin a lower temperature, or flowing more readily when molten, thank otherwise would when uncombined with antimony. The prince a lower temperature, or flowing more readily when molten, than the otherwise would when uncombined with antimony. The principore of antimony is grey antimony or stibnite, the pure metal being rarely found. This stibnite is a combination of antimony and a phur, and is found associated with other ores, such as lead, silve zinc, and iron, the gangue being either heavy spar or quartz. We first mined stibnite resembles the common lead ore, galena; but unlike that, it soon loses its lustre on exposure. Antimony ore my be readily recognised by its extreme fusibility, melting in the fination of a gas jet, as also by its colour. The metal antimony, called regulation of antimony, is a silver-white brittle metal, coarsely crystalline it texture; it fuses at about 800° Fahr. The present consumption texture; it fuses at about 800° Fahr. The present consumption regulus of antimony is considerable, and continues to increase. Heretofore and at present antimony is largely employed in the manufacture of type metal, music and stereotype plates, pewier as Britannia ware. It is also largely used in the composition of an friction alloys, such as Babbitt's metal, &c., in spectra and oth scientific instruments and in bells. It is indispensable in the manufacture of shot, shell, balls and bullets. It is largely used as medicine. As a paint for vessels' bottoms its oxide is unequalled, as whenever its exide can be produced at a reasonable price its superior its superior its superior in the manufacture of the produced and string in the way in the well in the superced lead and string in the way in the well and the produced at a reasonable price its superior will enable it to superced lead and string in the way in the well as the superced lead and string in the way in the well as the superced lead and string in the way in the well as the superced lead and string in the well as the superced lead and string in the well as the superced lead and string in the well as the superced lead and string in the well as the superced lead and string in t

cine. As a paint for vessels' bottoms its oxide is unequalled, whenever its oxide can be produced at a reasonable price its sup-qualities will enable it to supersede lead and zine in the manufactor white paint for domestic purposes. Even at the present high of the oxide of antimony large quantities of it are consumed in manufacture of paints for the use of artists and others desirous superior article for the nicest work.

Antimony is a metal whose usefulness is only circumscribed by a pay metal limited in product.

cost. Being comparatively a new metal, limited in production there having been no discoveries, until recently, of large deposities ores, it has not received that careful attention and experiments. its ores, it has not received that careful attention and experime which has been in every instance necessary to bring other metal into their present prominent and almost universal use. Eagers sought for by manufacturers as an essential component of allow, scarcity, enhancing its market value, has in many instances completely precluded its use by them; thus to-day many valuable is ventions and manufactures either languish or are abandoned because antimony is absolutely necessary to their success, there being nother metal in these particular instances to take its place. We mercury is to gold antimony is to silver, with the exception has mercury, being fluid, requires no heat to produce the required result but antimony, although melting at a very low temperature, require sufficient heat to render it fluid. In this state it attacks and one sufficient heat to render it fluid. In this state it attacks and one sufficient heat to render it fluid. sufficient heat to render it fluid. In this state it attacks and on bines with the silver in its ores, and, finally, both mercury and an mony, being the most votatile of metals, the concluding proces almost identical in operation. Could antimony be procured in silver to a cient quantities, with a certain supply, even at its present high marprice, its employment in the extraction of silver from its ores work completely supersede that of lead in the United States, by reason the fact that by its use ores may be made to yield a higher percents of silver. Economy in reduction, and, above all, the great said made between the expense of transporting long distances to the fining furnaces a few tons of antimonial silver regulus, and a lan number of tons of lead bullion.

The mines of Borneo have hitherto been virtually the ones profess.

number of tons of lead bullion.

The mines of Borneo have hitherto been virtually the ones profit ing largely; their supply, however, has been subject to interrupite occasioned either by the caprice of the ruling monarch or politic dissensions in that country, or the monopoly of all its ores by a fe English capitalists. For many years cabinet specimens of antimorores have been obtained at Carmel, Maine, Lyme, and Cornish, Ne Hampshire, and Soldiers' Delight, Maryland. The most dilign search has falled, however, to develope yet in either locality anyon siderable quantity of the ores. Rich ores of antimony have been siderable quantity of the ores. Rich ores of antimony have been covered in Prince William, in the province of New Brunswick, as small expenditures of money have been made to develope their distributions. These operations were conducted in a most unskifful manufyet they definitely determined that a belt of parallel contact wind with an east and west strike, having small feeders running to the morth and south, exist; that the ore is of the richest character, proaching native antimony; that it can be procured in large quartities from the east and west veins, and that the developement already made at the several mines warrant the expenditure of large and that the respenditure of large and the procured in prosecuting the work, as there can be noted. sums of money in prosecuting the work, as there can be no dout that soon the Prince William Mines will be able to supply the wait of the market; and as the supply of Borneo cres has so greatly falls off as to create a decided enquiry in England for New Brunsrid cres, the Americans may congratulate themselves that soon almost the total production of this useful metal will be transferred to the American continent. American continent.

MANUFACTURE OF COMPRESSED FUEL.-It has been so frequent stated that the obstacles in the way of producing a really good of pressed fuel from small and refuse coal have been surmounted, the many have come to the conclusion that the statements of inventor many have come to the conclusion that the statements of invented cannot at all times be relied upon, as it is still evident that perfectly is far from having been obtained. Mr. E. F. LOISEAU, of Philadiphia, once more asserts that he has been successful. It is stated the in endeavouring to use the enormous quantity of anthracite is annually wasted, he has been forced to contend with condition differing largely from those observed abroad; and he has, therefore with much persistence and judgment, pursued an independent put in Belgium and France the raw material is the culm of bitumined coal, which was first used for making pressed fuel in Belgium in the year 1852. Since then it has grown in that country until considerably more than half a million of tons is produced, while France temporate the coal dust, and then pressed into shape of cylindrical or square the coal dust, and then pressed into shape of cylindrical or square the coal dust, and then pressed into shape of cylindrical or square as a cement, among the most recent and promising being Irish may which is converted into a gelatinous substance by boiling or by still the converted into a gelatinous substance by boiling or by still the converted into a gelatinous substance by boiling or by still the converted into a gelatinous substance by boiling or by still the converted into a gelatinous substance by boiling or by still the converted into a gelatinous substance by boiling or by still the converted into a gelatinous substance by boiling or by still the converted into a gelatinous substance by boiling or by still the converted into a gelatinous substance by boiling or by still the converted into a gelatinous substance by boiling or by still the converted into a gelatinous substance by boiling or by still the converted into a gelatinous substance by boiling or by still the converted into a gelatinous substance by boiling or by still the converted into a gelatinous substance by boiling or by still the converted into a gelatinous substance by boiling or by stil as a cement, among the most recent and promising being Irish I which is converted into a gelatinus substance by boiling or by I tion of acids. The most general substances used, however, is either in the crude state or in the shape of dry pitch, prepare separating the volatile substances by heating to a temperare 570°. The former method is used chiefly in France, while the is has become very popular in Belgium. When the dry pitch is us is simply mixed with the coal dust, and the mass is rendered pit in a mixing cylinder by the application of superheated steam. in a mixing cylinder by the application of superheated steam.

tar, of course, a much lower temperature will suffice. The mach used is varied according to the nature of the raw material used is understood that Mr. Loiseau is now using, or proposes to use Belgian machine, and from the excellent quality of briqueties duced both in France and Belgium it is probable that this time cease really will be achieved. cess really will be achieved.

MR. JOHN THOMAS, STOCK AND MINE SHARE BROKE

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Apply, J. and P. Higson, 18, Booth-street, Manchester.

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1 BE SOLD, the TYN-1-WERGLODD SLATE QUARRIES, situate in NANTLLE VALE, in the county of CARNARVON, together with the WORKING PLANT belonging thereto.

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THE ORCONERA IRON ORE COMPANY (LIMITED) is REQUIRING for the WORKS and MINES at BILBAO, SPAIN, a gentleman to take the position or RESIDENT MANAGER. He must have good administrative abilities, possess a knowledge of Iron Ore Mining, and be conversant with the Spanish language. Salary not to exceed £500 per annum.
Apply, by letter only, to the Secretary, at 70, Queen Victoria-street, London.

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These shares have been in great demand during the week, buyers freely coming forward to purchase at 2½ and 2½, there being very few shares on the market, and the demand for them increasing daily, consequent on the improvement in the bottom, where ore stones are being broken, it is stated, nearly one-half tin; it is most probable these shares will readily command 25 each before many weeks. Telegrams to purchase will receive prompt attention.

For full particulars, apply to Messrs. Thompson and Sox, the Secretaries, 14, Old Town-street, Plymouth.

URIVEYS, VALUATIONS, PLANS, &c., &c., of MINERAL and other PROPERTIES executed on the shortest notice. ERECTION of PUMPING, WINDING, and LEAD-DRESSING MACHINERY on the most appraved principles. SPECIAL "LEWING" MACHINES, &c. specifications, estimates, &c., carefully considered, by ALFRED WILLIAMS, C.E., Greenfield, Van Lead Mines, Lianidioes, and Amiwoh, Anglesea.

THE AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY
(Incorporated by Royal Charter).

Notice is hereby given, that the THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEEPING of the Shareholders of this Company will be HELD at the Guildhall Tavern, No. 32, Gresham-street, E.C., on MONDAY, the 26th inst., at One o'clock P.M. precisely,—To receive the Report, Accounts, and Balance-sheet for the past year; to elect Directors in lieu of Sir Charles Whetham and George Palmer, Esq., who retire by rotation and offer themselves for re-election; to fix the remuneration of the Auditors for the past year; to elect auditors for the present year.

The Transfer-books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st. inst., both days includive.

No. 1, Coleman-street Buildings, Moorgate-street, E.C., 9th July, 1880

M I N E "E L C A L L A O, GUAYANA, VENEZUELA.

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The Treasurer of the Company,
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Since the allotment of shares in this company very numerous applications have been received, the prices ranging from 5s. to 7s. 6d. The mine is spoken of the prices of the prices that the prices of mineral ground in Conwall.

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In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANY—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMthe FRANK MILLS MINING COMPANY—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the above-named company, who have not received notice from the
Official Liquidator thereof that their claims have been already admitted, are
hereby required to COME IN and PROVE their several DEBTS or CLAIMS
at the Registrar's Office, Turo, on Thursday, the 5th day of August next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon; or, in defauit thereof, they will be EXCLUDED
from the BENEFIT of any DISTRIBUTION made before such proof. And for
the purpose of such proof they are to attend in person, or by their solicitors or
competent agents, at the time and place above mentioned.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, the 21st day of July, 1880.

ABSOLUTE REVERSION TO SHARES IN THE SOUTH HETTON COAL COMPANY.

MR. ROBERT REID WILL SELL, at the Mart, on Friday.

August 6th, at One for Two o'clock precisely, the

ABSOLUTE REVERSION TO ONE-SIXTH OF THE SUM OF £35,000,

ABSOLUTE REVERSION TO ONE-SIXTH OF THE SUM OF £35,000, Instead in Shares of £100 each in the SOUTH HETTON COAL COMPANY (LIMITED), fully paid-up, expectant upon and to take effect immediately after the death of a gentleman now in his sixty-second year. Particulars may be obtained of Messrs. G. S. and H. Brandon, Solicitors, 15, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.; at the Mart, E.C.; and of Mr. ROBERT REID, 48, Great Marlborough-street, W.

In the High Court of Justice-Chancery Division. JONES v. CHORLEY.

CEFN CAM SLATE QUARRY, MERIONETSHIRE,
Equi-distant about nine miles from Dolgelly and Barmouth.

Equi-distant about nine miles from Dolgelly and Barmouth.

The PROPERTY covers an area, including the LANDS attached, of about 350 acres, and comprises a WHARF on the River Mawddach, a manager's house, a smithy, store room, barracks for about 50 men, and other necessary buildings. The slate is of good quality, of excellent colour, hard, and durable, and of capital cleavage; held from the Crown for a term of 30½ years from the 5th April, 1862, at a rental, now payable, of £100 per annum, merging into a royalty of 1-12th. By a judicious outlay in improving the transit or the construction of a tramway and opening the quarry there is every probability that it might be made a profitable concern. With possession.

M.R. BENTLEY JAMES BRIDGEWATER (of the firm of Messrs, Debenham, Tewson, Farmer, and Bridgewater) WILL SELL the ABOVE, at the Mart, on Tusclay, July 27, at Two o'clock.
Particulars of Messrs, Barrell, Roway, and Barrell, Solicitors, 11, Lordstreet, Liverpool; of Messrs, Lasr and Sox, Solicitors, Albert Buildings, Quen Victoria-street; and of the Auctioneers, 80, Cheapside, where an extract from the lease and a plan of the property, as well as specimens of the slates, can be seen.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, pursuant to an order of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, made in an action BURNABY v. BOULTBEE, 1833, D 86, with the approbation of Vice-Chancellor Bacox, by Mr. WM. TAYLOR (the person appointed by the said Judge), at the George Inn, Alfreton, in the county of Derby, on Friday, the 30th day of July, 1880, at Twelve o'clock at noon, all that

MR. WM. TAYLOR (the person appointed by the said Judge), at the George Inn, Alfreton, in the county of Derby, on Friday, the 30th day of July, 1880, at Twelve o'clock at noon, all that Twelve o'clock at noon, all that VALUABLE MINERAL AND FREEHOLD ESTATE

Belonging to the Trustees of the Will of the late Sir WILLOUGHBY WOLSTAN DIXIE, Bart., and situate in the parishes of SELSTON, Nottinghamshire, and ALFRETON and CODNOR PARK, Derbyshire, as shown on the surface and mineral maps accompanying the particulars and conditions of sale.

The MINERALS will be offered FOR SALE in One Lot apart from the surface. Underlying the estate are all the well-known seams of COAL and RONSTONE worked by the adjoining collieries, which are the most valuable seams in Derbyshire and Nottingham, including the TOP HARD, MAIN SOFT, DEEP HARD, FURNACE, and BLACK SHALE. The lower seams are practically untouched, and extend under about FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ACRES. The upper seams, with the exception of the Top Hard, occupy about from FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY to FIVE HUNDRED ACRES. The schedule accompanying the particulars and conditions of sale specifies the quantity of each seam believed to exist. The workings of the Pinxton, Riddings, and Mexboro' Collieries with new pits recently opened in the neighbourhood approach and pass through the various blocks into which the estate is divided on the mineral map. The PREEHOLD SURFACE consists of about SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES of LAND, comprising many farmhouses, homesteads, and outbuildings, octtages, and excellent building sites, especially in the neighbourhood of the railway stations of the Midland and Great Northern Railways, where no other land is available for building purposes, and also adjoining to the new pits are railway stations of the Midland and Great Northern Railways, where no other lands available for building purposes, and also adjoining to the new pits and cottages and excellent building sites, especially in the neighbourhood.

Lot 2 to 75 comprise about SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY

DENBIGHSHIRE.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

PARISH OF RUABON.

PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT of intended SALE, BY
AUCTION, at the Queen's Hotel, Ohester Railway Station, on Saturday,
the 28th of August, 1830, at Two for Three o'clock in the afternoon, in One or
more Lots, as may be arranged, of A VALUABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL
ESTATE. known as

"GARDDEN LODGE N,"

Situate near the town and within a mile of the first-class Great Western Railway
Station of Ruabon, and within easy distance by rail or road of the towns of
Wrexham and Liangollen.

The Estate lies within a ring fence, and comprises the excellent gentlemanly
residences of "GARDDEN LODGE" and "PENYGARDDEN," with extensive
outbuildings, gardens, pleasure grounds, and plantations, and several COTTAGES and excellent pasture, arable, and wood LANDS, and a VALUABLE
QUARRY of FREESTONE, and contains in the whole about 160 acres.
At the same time, it is intended to OFFER FOR SALE the VALUABLE
SEAMS and VEINS of COAL, IRONSTONE, and other MINERALS underlying
the Estate, which are in lease to and actively worked by a company.
Adjoining the Estate are the properties of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart.,
William Cornwallis West, Esq., Henry Dennis, Esq., and others, and the turnpike-road from Wrexham to Ruabon forms the north-eastern boundary.
Plans and particulars are in course of preparation, and may shortly, with any
other information, be obtained from—
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LESSOR'S INTEREST in a SLATE QUARRY, situate within six miles to the well-known slate-producing district of FESTINIOG, and close to railway accommodation. It can be adapted in working either underground or open. Five or six galleries, of 45 feet deep above water line, can be had, and ample water on the property to work machinery.

For particulars, apply to Mr. D. WASHINGTON DAVIES, Fadfilldir, Trawsfynyd, Merioneth.

A RICH LEAD SETT in CARDIGANSHIRE FOR SALE, the CO-OPERATION of some Gentlemen or a Good Firm required to FORM A COMPANY. Rich ore discovered, sett extensive, and abundant water power. In the best district, with easy royalty, adjoining a tumpike road. Address, Mr. James G. Green, Engineer, Bow-street, R.S.O., Cardiganshire. RICH LEAD SETT in CARDIGANSHIRE FOR SALE, or

TO BE LET, BY PRIVATE TREATY, THE GRASSINGTON LEAD MINES, near Skipton, Yorkshire.

Address, The Devonshire Offices, Carleton, Skipton.

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PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE, with two 134-inch
cylinders, fitted with link-motion reversing gear, large boiler, with or
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Also a double 84-in. cylinder PORTABLE ENGINE.
A 94-in. cylinder VERTICAL ENGINE, with winding drum, complete.
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FIRST-CLASS 50-inch cylinder PUMPING ENGINE.
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AIR-COMPRESSOR FOR SALE.— Vertical Direct-Acting, combined with Steam Engine. Jack-etted Air Cylinder, 104 in. diameter: steam cylinder, 11 in. diameter, 18 in. stroke. Other sizes in progress.

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THREE A size ROCK-DRILLING MACHINES. Will drill in ard rock up to 1½ in. diameter.

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ONE A size PORTABLE AIR COMPRESSOR. Will drive two
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The above are all new and offered at maker's prices.

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PATENT TRUCK WINCHES, HAULING ENGINES, &c., for over and underground purposes. Worked with air or steam. Strong, simple, and effective.

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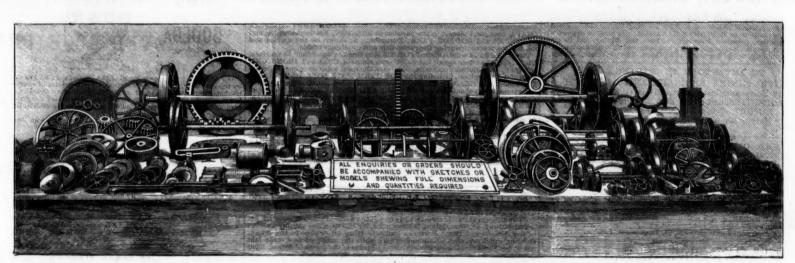
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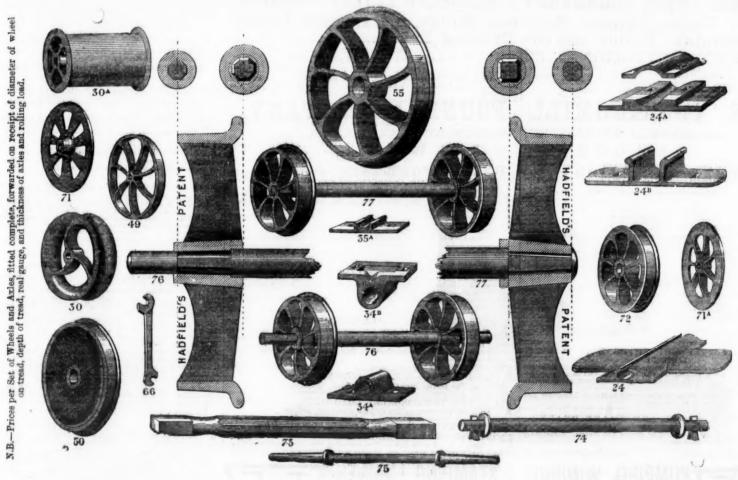


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35000	Cape Copper Mining,*† South Africa 7 Cesena Sulph. Co., Romagna, Italy* 10 Copiapo, c, Chili* (£20 shares) 17	0 0	0 40 0 — 08½ xd.	40 42		1	7 6 1 0 1 0 0 1	0June 0Aug.	1879
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379 380	5000 Lead Era,* l, Mold	
180	10000 Lomax, s-l, Helston 1 0 0 1½ 1 1½	1
80	5120 Lovell, t, Wendron 0 16 0 1½ 1 1½ 30000 Llanrwst, t, Carnarvon 2 0 0 1 34 1	1
180	7500 Ditto, 10 per cent. pref	
80	1900 Mayaton .* /. Nouth Wales	
80	6000 Medlyn Moor, t, Wendron	
80	8000 Mineral Corporation of Gt. Britain* 10 0 0 — 20000 Mostyn Consols,* s-i, Flint	1
179	20000 Mostyn Consols,* s-l, Flint	
379	10000 Mynydd Gorddu, 7 Cardigan 0 0 0 4 3½ 4 25000 Moray Firth (18000 issned) 2 0 0 4 3½ 4 12000 Morfa Du, z, g, s, Anglesea* 1 0 0 1½ 1 1½ 6 14 Mount Carbis, z, c, Redruth 0 10 0 152 1½ 2	1
380 379	3000 Mineral Corporation of Gt. Britain* 10 0 0 20000 Mostyn Consols,* s-t, Flint 1 0 0 1.1½4. ½ 1½ 1 1000 Mynydd Gorddu, t, Cardigan* 3 0 0 25000 Moray Firth (18000 issued) 2 0 0 4 3½ 4 12000 Morfa Du, z, g, s, Anglesea* 1 0 0 1½ 1 1½ 6144 Mount Carbis, t, c, Redruth 0 10 0 1½ 1½ 1½ 2 4878 New Bronthoyd,* s-t, Cardig, (£5 sh.) 3 16 0 12000 New Cathedral,* c, t, Gwennap 1 0 0 2400 New Cook's Kitchen, t, Illogan 7 7 0 8½ 1½ 7½ 8000 New Dolcoath, t, c, Camborne* 3 0 0 354 1½ 7½ 8000 New Dolcoath, t, c, Camborne* 3 0 0 3 0	1
880	4678 New Bronfloyd,* s-l, Cardig.(£5 sh.) 3 16 0 — 12000 New Cathedral,* c, t, Gwennap 1 0 0 —	
-	2400 New Cook's Kitchen, t, Illogan 7 7 0 81/471/4 73/4	1
	8000 New Dolcoath, t, c, Camborne 3 0 U	1

NON-DIVIDEND MINES	_	con	tine	ed .
Shares	P	tid.	Las	twk. Chi.
6000 New Kitty, t, St. Agnes	0	2	0	设
10000 New Llanfair, l, Carmarthen	0	0	6	136 1
3000 New Wheal Peevor, t, Redruth	0	10	0	370 18
0000 W (9) (4 # 4 T-14	- 21	0	0	51
33000 New Wye valley, s, Monegomery.	1	0	0	134.14.
10000 N. D'Eresby Mount., *; l, bl, Carnarv. 12000 North Herodsfoot, l, Liskeard	1	5	0	1811
2000 North Herodstoot, t, Linkeard	13	6	0	78 X 8
50000 North Molton, * c, mn, t, Devon	1	0	0	A
6000 North Penstruthal, t, c, Gwennap 2936 North Treskerby, c, St. Agnes	1 8	17	0	76 m 36 2
12000 Pandora,* l. Carnaryon	2	0	10	
12000 Pandora,* l, Carnaryon	2	0	0	23/2 / 13
good Themselve I Themselve	0	-5	0	-/4:00
45000 Parys Corporation, c, Anglesea 7500 Pateley Bridge, l, Yorkshire	1	0	0	114 114
15000 Ditto (also 7500 sh. not issued)	0	19	0	78 × 9
12000 Pen-yr-Orsedd,* l, Flintshire	1	0	0	11/2 1 11
1000 1000	3	17	6	21/2 2 9
12000 Plynlimmon, l, Llanidloes*	0	10	0	2
10000 Port Nigel, * s-l, Carnaryonshire	2	0 7	0	2 1%
12000 Prince of Wales, c, s, Calstock	0		6	134 71
12000 Rashleigh, t, c, St. Blazey 50000 So. Cambrian, t, Cardiganshire	1	5	0	12"
30000 South d'Eresby Mountain, l	1	000	0	1% 19
35000 So. Devon Unit.,* c, Buckfastleigh.	12	0	0	2 1%
12000 Plynlimmon, I, Llanidloes*	0	15	0	3/"
6000 South Roskear, t, c, Camborne	8	5	U	141%1
6000 South Tolcarne, t, c, Camborne	3	19	0	11/ 11
40000 South Wheal Crebor*, c, Tavistock 2043 South Wheal Crofty, c, Illogan	16	7	0	. 4 24 1 11
4000 St. Just United, Cornwall	2	10	V	** 10
10000 St. Patrick, l, Halkin, Holywell*	1	0	0	76 33
	1	0	0	
40000 Tamar, s-l, Bearalston*	1	0	0	11411/1
10000 Temple,* 1, Cardigan	1	0	0	1% 11
5000 Treleigh Wood, t, Redruth	6	1	0	
12000 Trevince Consols, t, c, Gwennap 6000 Trugo, c, St. Columb	0	5 2	0	34
640 Truro,* l, Nerquis, Flintshire	10	0	U	- "
10000 Tyn-y-Fron,* l, Cardiganshire	1	0	0	11/2 11
11000 Un. Van & Glyn, * l, (& 41500 other sh	10		0	34 36
11000 Un. Van & Glyn, * I, (& 41500 other sh 1000 Vaughan, * I, Cardiganshire 18000 Victor, * I, Flintshire (£1 share)	10	0 5	0	
12000 West Assheton, l, Carnarvon	1	0	0	21/
anna Tit t Thomas Till a man Af	7	0	4	17 17
6000 West Caradon, c, St. Cleer	.0	3	6	3 21/4
3000 W. Craven Moor, I, Pateley Brdge* 10240 West Devon Consols, c, Calstock	10	0	0	5 3
12000 West Goginan, * Cardiganshire	2	0	0	31/221/4
12000 West Holway, I, Flintshire	1	7	0	1341%
5000 West Kitty, t, St. Agnes	0	2	6	11/4 11
3000 Westminster United, Llanarmon	5	0	U	0 5
20000 West Pateley Bridge, * Yorkshire, I.	1	. 0	0	13414
20000 West Pateley Bridge," Yorkshine, L. 2000 West Phenix, L. c. Caradon	0	6	8	234 2 2
10000 West Vor, t, c, ars-m, Breage	2	0	0	
2048 West Wheal Frances, t, Illogan	29	6	3	15 14
3000 West Wheal Peevor, t, Redruth 1000 West Wheal Towan, c, t, Illogan	25		6	10 9
12000 West Wye Valley, * l, Montgomery.	200	0	0	34 ¥
6000 Wheal Agar, c, Illogan	13	15	0	614 614 314314
6144 Wheal Basset, c, Illogan 1	34		6	314314
2585 W.Comford, & No. Tres., c, Gwennap	2	2	0	314314
6000 Wheal Grenville, t, Camborne	5	0	0	81610 1
12000 Wheal Jewell, c, St. Hilary	0		0	1 3/
2049 Wheel Tone 4 Wood	6	13	10	6 3%
2048 Wheal Jane, t, Keal				
2048 Wheal Jane, t, Kea;	. :	2 1	6	
2048 Wheal Jane, t, Kea; 2000 Wheal Owles, t, St. Just; 12000 Wheal Russell, c, Tavistock			0	31/2 3 :
2048 Wheal Jane, t, Kea. 2000 Wheal Owles, t, St. Just 1. 12000 Wheal Russell, c, Tavistock. 6000 Wheal Sisters, t, Lelant	15	6	0	31/2 3 :
2000 Wheal Owles, t, St. Just?	15	6	0	31/2 3 :

 $\begin{array}{l} bl, \ \mathrm{blende} \ ; \ c, \ \mathrm{copper} \ ; \ g, \ \mathrm{gold} \ ; \ l, \ \mathrm{lead} \ ; \ s, \ \mathrm{silver} \ ; \ zl, \ \mathrm{sinc} \ ; \ l, \ \mathrm{iron} \ ; \ a, \ \mathrm{arsenic}. \end{array}$ $\ ^* \ \mathrm{Limited} \ \mathrm{Liability} \ \ \mathrm{Companies} \ ; \ f \ \ \mathrm{quoted on the Stock} \ \mathrm{Exchan} \ \ _{\mathrm{I}} \ \ \mathrm{have} \ \mathrm{paid} \ \ \mathrm{dividends}. \end{array}$

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES; FOREIGN AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS; TRAMWAYS; INSURANCE COMPANIES; GAS, IRON AND COAL, WAGON COMPANIES, &c.

0... 1/2 1/4 0... 1/2 1/4 0... 1/4 1/4 0... 1/4 1/4 0... 1/4 1/4 0... 1/4 1/4 0... 1/4 1/4 0... 1/4 1/4 0... 1/4 1/4 0... 1/4 1/4 0... 1/4 1/4 0... 1/4 1/4 0... 1/4 1/4 0... 1/4 1/4 0... 1/4 1/4 0... 1/4 1/4 0... 1/4 1/4 0... ¼ ½ 0...101/2 11 0... 334 4 0... 34 1 0... 4 436 0... 3/16 5/10 0... 6 1/2 7

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

54800 Yorke Pen., c, South Aust. Pref 1 0 0	34 1
GAS COMPANIES.	
	Clos. pr.
5000 20Bahia [L]	15 16
40000 5Bombay [L]all	53/ 61/
10000 5 Ditto, New [L] 4	16 3/ nm
29700StkBrentford Consolidated100	350 154
14000 20British	25 27
550000 8tk Commercial	100 104
20000 20Continental Union [L] all	20 21
20000 20 Do. do. New, 1869, 1872 145	
10000 20 Do. do. 7 per ct. Preference all	24 1/2 25 1/2
23406 10European [L] all	191/2 201/2
94850 .8tkGaslight and Coke, A, Ord100	183 187
50000 10 Ditto, 4th issue	**** ****
	171/4 173/4
2842008tk Do, 4 per cent. Deb. Stock100	101 103
5000 10Hong Kong and China all	
2800000 .StkImperial Continental100	187 190
3865008tkLondon100	181 186
	21/4 21/4 xd
100000 Metrop. of Melbourne 6 p.c. Deb	103 105
25000 20 Monte Video [L] all	
10000 5Ottoman [L] all	2 2 1/4
30000 5Oriental [L] all	634 734
27500 20Rio de Janeiro [L] all	27 28
\$00000StkSouth Metropolitan, A	203 207
59900Stk Ditto, ditto, B100	183 187

	INSURANCE COMPANIES.	
Shi	res Pd. Clos. pr.	3
		٩
100		
	British and Foreign Marine [L] 4 151/4 16	
	Commercial Union 5 141/151/pm	
	Facto 5 54 6	
	Globe Marine II. 3 1 dis	
	CHOOSE MERLING [M]	
10		
20	Upped & Lond Globe (61 appty) 2	
	London 1214 63 65	
25	London and Lancachina Fire 214 414 434 pm	
20	London and Provincial Marine - 214 3 pm	
	Marine 18 86 89	
	Marchanta' Marine 2 11/11/ dis	
	Maritima 2 51/ 51/ pm	
	North Pritish and Margantile 83/ 51 53	
	Northern 5 43 45	
60		
10		
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		ı
		ŀ
	The man and Marine Marine CT 2 0 01/ 9 pm	l
20	Thames and Mersey Marine [13]. 2 672 5 pm	ı
20	Union Marine, Liverpool [L] 5 4 474 pm	ı
20	Universal Marine [L]	
		l
	100 100 30 50 20 100 100 20 25 25 25 20 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	30 British and Foreign Marine [L] 4 15½ 18 50 Commercial Union 5 14½15½pm 50 Eagle 5 5½ 6 5 5 5½ 6 5 5 5½ 6 5 5 5½ 6 5 5 5½ 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5

		BANKS.
00000	10	Agra [L] all 1034 1134
30000	20	Anglo-Egyptian Banking [L] all 241/2 251/2
30000	40	Bank of Australasia all 78
12500	20	Bank of British Columbia all 17 18
20600	50	Bank of British North America all 51 53
10000		Bank of Egypt all 29 31
50000	20	Bank of New South Wales all 56 58
00000	10	Bank of New Zealand all 211/2 221/2
25000	25	Bank of South Australia all 43 45
20000	50	Bank of Victoria 25 39 41
40000		Chartrd. of Ind., Aust., & China. all 22 23
30000	25	Ch. Merc. of Ind., Lond., China. all 22 23
20000	100	Colonial 30 53 55 xd
50000	20	English Bk. of Rio de Janeiro [L] 10 1 11/2 pm
60000	25	London and River Plate [L] 10 1 11/2 pm
50000		London and San Francisco [L] all 81 814
50000		Lor don Chartered of Australia all 24 25
00000	11	National Bank of N. Zealand [L] 31/21/4 dis 1/2 pm
60000		Oriental Bank Corporation all 191/2 201/2
12500	10	Queensland National [L] 5 734 834
34000	100	Stndrd, of British So. Africa [L]. 25 54 56
50000	25	Union of Australia all 61½ 62½

FOREIGN AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.
Closing prices.
Argentine, 1868, 6 per cent 86 88
Bolivia, 6 per cent. Bond Com. Cert
Brazilian, 1865, 5 per cent 97 99
Chilian, 1866, 7 per cent 97 99
City of Melbourne, 5 per cent., 1896-1907106 108
City of Ottawa, 6 per cent. Sterling106 108
City of Providence, 5 per cent. coupon bonds103 105
City of Quebec 6 p. cent. Con. Fnd. Stg. Loan.105 107
City of Toronto, 6 p. ct. Sting. Bnds, 1897-1904.110 112
Egyptian Government pref 87½ 88
Ditto, Unified Debt 60 60 1/2
Ditto, 7 per cent. V.M.L 81 83
Ditto, 9 per cent. guaranteed 84 88
Ditto, K. Daira Sanieh 711/4 723/4
Foreign and Colonial Gov. Trust, preferred108 110
Ditto, 5 per cent., deferred104 107
Peruvian, 1870, 6 per cent 171/4 171/4
Ditto, 1872, 5 per cent 151/2 153/4
Russian, 51/2 per cent. L. Mort
Spanish, Quicksilver, Mort. 5 per cent101 103
United States Mort. 6 per cent

Stares Company Price Price Company Price Company Price Company Com	IRON AND COAL CO			N		dan	
Ditto, 6 per cent. pref. 1	£100 Abbot, John, and Co [L] £	75	0				dis
3 Oakemore, Cseway, Grn. ord.sh., 3 0	5 Alitami Colliery Co. [L]	90 3 10 50	0000000		3/4 51 1 21/4 22/4	1 48 114 238 24	
3 Oakemore, Cseway, Grn. ord.sh. 3 0 — 3 Ditto (7½ per cent. pref.) 3 0 11½ 10¾ dis 100 Cammell and Co. [L] 80 0 11¼ 10¾ dis 120 Cannock & Huntington Coal[L] 10 0 11 10½ dis 10 Central Swedish fron & Stl. [L] 10 0 1 1½ 5 Chapel House Colliery 5 0 3 4 5 Chapel House Colliery 5 0 3 4 5 Chapel House Colliery 5 0 7 8 10 Chaltfon Iron Co. [L] 80 0 0 7 8 10 Chaltfullgton Iron Co. [L] 10 0 3¼ 4½ pm 10 Consett Fron Co. [L] 7 1	50 Brown, Bailey, and Dixon [L] 100 Brown, John, and Co. [L]	40	0		21	20	dis
So Charlen For Co. [L]	3 Cakemore, Cseway, Grn. ord.sh. 3 Ditto (7½ per cent. pref.) 100 Cammell and Co. [L] 20 Cannock & Huntington Coal[L] 10 Central Swedish Iron & St. [L]	3 80 10	0000		11	1036	
100 Fox, Samuel, and Co. [L] 80 0	50 Charteney Iron Co. [L]	50 10 7 1	0 0 0 1 0 7 0 10		7 3 % 16 ¼ 30 11 4	3/8 35 10 4 1/4	pm dis dis pm
10 Marbela Iron Ore Co. [L] 10 0 2½ 2½ pm 10 Midland Iron Co. [L] 5 0 2 2½ pm 10 Monkland Iron & Coal Co. [L] 10 0 2½ 2½ dis 14 Mwyndy Iron Ore [L] 3 15 2 1½ dis 10 Nant-y-Glo& Blaina(8p.c.prf.)100 0 30 35 3 Nerbudda Coal and Iron [L] 2½ 1½ 1½ dis 10 Newport Abercara Coal Co. [L] 10 0 6½ 7 10 Northingtan Coal, Iron, &c. [L] 8 0 3 1 3 1½ dis 10 Northingtan Coal, Iron, &c. [L] 8 0 2 1½ dis 10 Northingtan Coal, Iron, &c. [L] 8 0 3 1½ dis 10 Parkgate Iron Co. [L] 65 0 2 dis par 20 Patent Nut and Bolt [L] 17 10 4½ 3½ dis 20 Patent Nut and Bolt [L] 17 10 4½ 3½ dis 20 Rhymney Iron Co. [L] 50 0 20 22 10 Sandwell Park Colliery Co. [L] 10 0 15½ 15½ 100 Shotts Iron Co. [L] 100 0 45 50 100 Sheepbridge Iron and Coal [L] 80 0 23½ 23 dis 50 Sliksbone & Dodw. Cl. & Iron [L] 45 0 40 35 dis 50 Somorrostro Iron Co. [L] 50 0 25 50 100 Staveley Iron and Coal [L] 80 0 42 ½ pm 15 Teesside Iron & Engine Works 15 0 1½ 2½ 15 Tredegar Iron and Ooal, (L] 80 0 14 ½ pm 15 Teesside Iron & Engine Works 15 0 1½ 2½ 20 Ulverston Mining Co. [L] 60 0 3 2 dis 100 Vicleyers Sons, and Co. [L] 60 0 3 2 dis	100 Fox, Samuel, and Co. [L] 8 Genl. Mining Ass. [L] (ful.pd.)	80	0				
10 Midiand Iron Co. (L)	to Lyuney & wigpoor from Ore[L]		0 0 5	•••	6 9	8	dis
10 Northmptn. Coal, Iron, &c. [L] 8 0 3 3 3½ dis 3 5 Palmer's Shipbidg, & Iron [L] 3 1 0 1 10½ dis 3 100 Parkgate Iron Co. [L] 6 0 2 dis par 20 Patent Nut and Bolt [L] 14 0 8 ½ 8¾ pm 20 Pelsall Coal and Iron [L] 17 10 4½ 3½ dis 5 8 hymney Iron Co. [L] 50 0 20 22 10 Sandwell Park Colliery Co. [L] 10 0 15½ 15½ 15½ 100 Shotts Iron Co. [L]	10 Midland Iron Co. [L]	100	150		2 2 30 17	2 ½ 2 ½ 1 ½ 3 5 1 ½	pm dis
10 Sandwell Park Colliery Co. [L] 10 0 15½ 15½	10 Northmptn. Coal, Iron, &c. [L]	8	1.		3	31/2	dis
10 Sandwell Park Colliery Co. [L] 10 0 15½ 15½	100 Parkgate Iron Co. [L]	14	10		81/4	834	pm
100 Staveley Iron and Coal Co. [L] 60 0 19½ 20 pm	10 Sandwell Park Colliery Co. [L] 100 Shotts Iron Co. [L] 100 Sheepbridge Iron and Coal [L 50 Silkstone & Dodw. Cl. & Iron [L	10 100 80 45	0000		15½ 45 23½ 40	15% 50 23 35	dis dis
20 Ulverston Mining Co. [L] 16 0 13 12 dis 10 Vancouver Coal [L] 6 0 3 2 dis 100 Vickers, Sons, and Co. [L] 100 0 —	100 Staveley Iron and Coal Co. [L. 100 Ditto ditto B	10 15 26 25	00000		19 4	21/2 9 22	pm dis
25 W.Cumberland Iron & Steel [L] 20 0 9 6 dis	20 Ulverston Mining Co. [L] 10 Vancouver Coal [L]	.100	6 0		. 3	_2	dis
	25 W.Cumberland Iron & Steel [L] 20) ()	. 9	ő	uis

IRON AND COAL COMPANIES.	Issue, Shares. Pd. Co. p.
Company. Pittel. Price.	40000 5
3 Oakemore, Czeway, Grn. ord. sh. 3 0	Top Top
50 Cooke, William, and Co. [L]. 45 7 . 30 35 dis 20 Darlington Iron Co. [L]. 15 0 11 10 dis 50 Davy Brothers [L] 22 10 4 4½ pm 23 Ebbw Vale Co. [L] 20 0 11½ 11½ dis 100 Fox, Samuel, and Co. [L] 80 0 3 3½ 8 Genl. Mining Ass. [L] (ful.pd.) 8 0 3 3½	6000 10 Sunderland [L] all 61
50 Knowles, Andrew, and Co. [L] 22 0 12 11 dis 10 Liay Hall Coal, Iron, &c. [L] - 10 0	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES Shares. Pd. Clos. Fr. Stk. Anglo-American
10 Midland Iron Co. [L]	20 Direct United States Cable 20 0 11 1 15 17 10 Eastern 10 0 9 18 18 10 Eastern 10 0 9 18 18 10 Great Northern 10 0 9 18 18 10 Great Northern 10 0 9 18 18 12 5 Indo-European 25 0 23 14 24 10 Mediterranean Extension 10 0 3 3 8 Reuters 8 0 9 10 10 0 245 25 10 West India and Panama 10 0 15 18 17 20 Western and Brazilian 20 0 6 18 19 100 West. Union, 7 p.c. Mort. Bonds \$1000 120 125
10 Sandwell Park Colliery Co. [L] 10 0 15½ 55° 100 Shotts Iron Co. [L] 100 0 45 50° 100 Shotts Iron Co. [L] 100 0 45 50° 100 Sheepbridge Iron and Coal [L] 80 0 23½ 23 dis 50 Slikstone & Dodw. Cl. & Iron [L] 45 0 40° 50 0	MISCELLANEOUS 25 Australian Agricultural 21 10 68 71 10 Brighton Aquarium [L] 10 0 4½ 4½ 4½ 5½ 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 6
WAGON COMPANIES.	53 Poningular and Oriental Mteam 50 C 31
Shares. Pd. Closs.pr.	8tk. Do. Con. Sink. Fund, 6p. c. 1995 190 0
20 North Central Wagon Co 20 0	